HITLER'S VICTIMS IN INDIA

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

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STALIN—THE MAN OF STEEL!

These Boys Fight For China's Freedom

From universities, colleges and high schools have come the brave soldiers of China's armies to fight for their country's freedom. They have put away their books and taken up the bayonets and the hand grenades

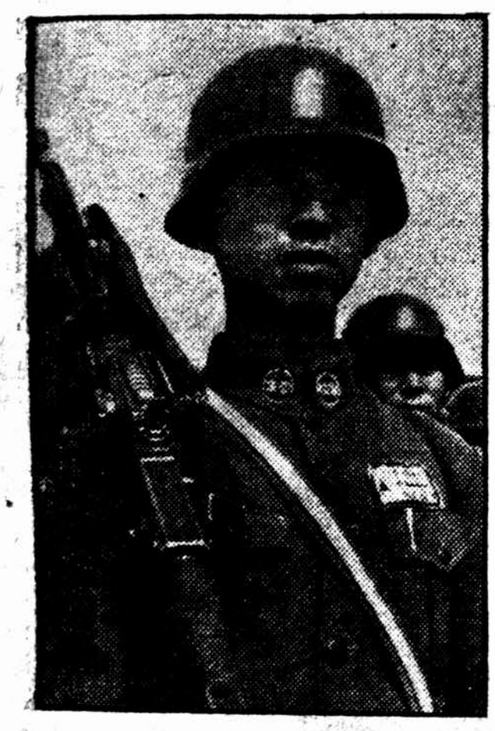
Pictures on this page give an idea of China's youthful warriors who have rallied round their flag from all parts of the country

Uigur student from Sinkiang.

A 17-year old hero from Nanking.

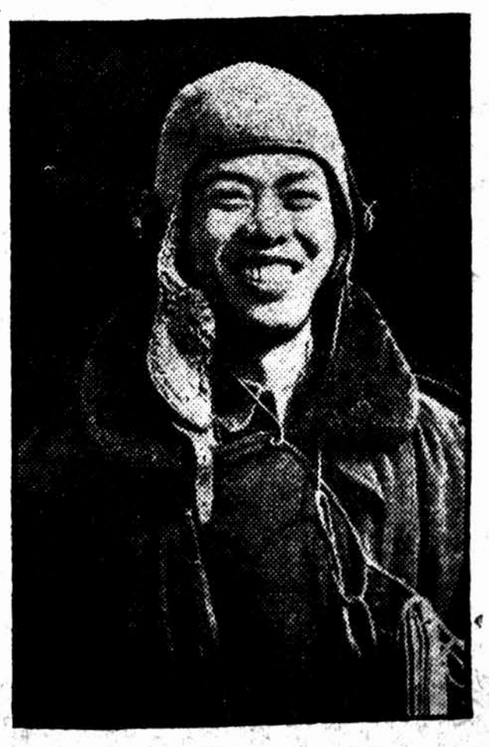
Cavalry cadet from Kansu.

A 19-year old high school student from Ichang.



Cadet Wang Liming hails from Manchuria.

Tibetan boy in the Signal Corps.



Youthful leader of a bomber Squadron.

Horseman from Inner Mongolia.

Ready for action to defend their country's freedom.

Delicacies for wounded soldiers behind the front.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 14, 1941

CHINA FIGHTS BACK

"Ta Hwei Lao Chia Chu Yung Hu Tsui Kao Ling Sue".

Six thousand Chinese workmen engaged in dismantling a mammoth factory join lustily in a chorus and raise this war-time slogan of China, as a squadron of Japanese bombers, looking like mere specks in the sky, zooms overhead, in an attempt at crushing the indomitable spirit of China.

The slogan which is being echoed from one end to the other of the vast sub-continent peopled by 47 crores of Chinese, represents the spirit of the nation which is fighting for its very existence. It means: "We will fight back to our dear homes over-run by the enemy. We will not stop until victory is ours."

Heroes In Factories

Whether it is inside the factory or out in the streets, the scene is one of perfect calmness though incendiary and heavy bombs come crashing through the air by the hundred. Citizens take the cue of the coming air raid from a red signal installed on a tall mast and walk quietly into the public air raid shelter which, by now, is a common amenity provided almost in every town. The factory worker however, sticks to his post as long as a bomb does not explode right at his feet. He tries to put every ounce of energy into the work and to utilise every minute of the day for, on him depends the successful execution of the colossal plan of transplanting the entire factory. Bit by bit, the factory is dismantled and conveyed by workmen, across the winding mountain paths, sometimes over a distance of 3,000 miles, to a spot where enemy bombers cannot easily penetrate. There are instances where the trek has taken as much as six months before a convenient spot was found for reassembling the factory.

This was the picture of workmen in war-ridden China that was presented to me by a young Chinese Consul Mr. C. T. Tsiang who has the privilege of representing in Bombay the Republic of China.

China Builds

After four years of war during which the nation has suffered untold hardship, China is confident of being able to take the offensive in every theatre of war before long. The four years have given her immense strength instead of sapping her stamina. Her armies today, are larger and better equipped than they have ever been. As if out of nothing, factories have been created to produce the wherewithal for troops and civilians. The roadless west, roused from century-long slumber, has been opened up by highways. Railroads which are the spear-heads of progress, spread over what once was frontier land. Thanks to scientific progress, the fields of China bear more bountiful harvests.

While China fights, she also builds, confident that victory will eventually be hers.

To-day, China's battle is being fought by five million soldiers who constitute 300 divisions. As many as ten million are in reserve or in training behind the lines. Over 800,000 guerillas are harassing the enemy garrisons as also the enemy lines of communication while the regular troops who have managed to elude the Japanese crack divisions and get behind their lines total 600,000.

"Providence has been kind to us ever since the outbreak of hostilities" said Mr. Tsiang, "We have had no famines and floods. The last three years proved to be bumper years."

"There is nothing to worry about our economic position. It is easier for us to pay for the war than for the Japanese because we are fighting in our own home."

Japan's Failure

The fact that despite a ruthless war which they have waged during the past four years, the Japanese have not been able to overrun any province completely, gives greater confidence to the soldiers of China of their ultimate victory. In the coastal provinces of Shantung, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Hopei, the Japanese are only in possession of certain important cities and towns while the remaining part of each province is still in Chinese hands.

The Japanese had hoped all along to destroy Chinese resistance with a relatively small force. Their failure has been manifest in every phase of the war: Prior to the fall of Nanking in December 1937, the Japanese had 25 divisions in the field. Although Nanking fell into Japanese hands, the Chinese field army was still intact. This compelled the Japanese to increase their divisions on the China front to 29 for the battle of Hsuchow. The strategy of Japan at this stage was to fight on the outer lines, hoping to trap and annihilate the Chinese army in a large enveloping movement. But their strategy was again foiled by the Chinese.

After May, 1938, the Japanese were compelled further to increase their number of divisions to 31 for the Wuhan battle which, lasting over half a year, ended with the Chinese evacuation of Hankow and Wuchang in October of the same year. Throughout this campaign, the enemy had to fight his way westward on narrow strips of land on both sides of the Yangtze River. The blows handed out by the Chinese defenders were so severe that the Japanese striking power began to decline.

With the beginning of the second period of the war, the Chinese changed their tactics from one of defensive to offensive. During the first phase of this period, prior to February 1940, the Japanese had to bring in more troops. They raised their strength to 37 divisions. But in spite of this increase, they not only failed to take Changshah in Hunan in October 1939, Shaokwan in northern Kwangtung in December of the same year and to hold Kunlun Pass in southern Kwangsi in January 1940, but they suffered unprecedentedly heavy losses at the hands of the counter-attacking Chinese.

China Hits Back

Although the Japanese accomplished something during the battle of Tsavyang and Ichang in June 1940, it was negligible compared with their losses in lives and arms which were so heavy that their effect was felt in other war zones. As a result, their troops had to evacuate Nanning and other cities in southern Kwangsi in October and November last year, despite the fact that it had cost them 70,000 lives to take them and to remain there for about a year. This is undoubtedly a proof of the Japanese inability to bring their strategy of a quick decisive war to its logical conclusion.

From a review of the war in a recent broadcast speech by General Ho Ying Chin, Minister of War and chief of the General Staff, it is clear that the number of Chinese attacks has risen to 45 per cent of the total engagements: of important engagements involving more than 100,000 men on both sides, there were 276 during the first period. The Chinese took the offensive only in 7 per cent of them. During the first phase of the second period there were 163 important engagements, in 72 of which the initiative was in Chinese hands. During the second phase of the same period, 68 important engagements were fought up to December, 1940 with the Chinese on the offensive in 39 of them.

General Ho also referred to 7,964 minor engagements and 6,151

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Visvesvaraya At 81

"To us he is a man of age, rank and genius: to posterity he will remain a legend, whose work can only perish with the Indian nation."

By C. K. NARAYANSWAMI

About Sir Mokshakundam Visesvaraya little has been written. Any book, therefore, that sheds light on this much-talked-about but little known man should be welcome Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurti has provided a handy volume in which he discusses Sir M. Visvesvaraya. As a biography, it is not exhaustive; but as a study of the man and his work and worth it is fairly comprehensive and instructive.

Reviewers have taken to the book rather uncharitably. Some have found in it only quotations from Goethe as the most brilliant part. Others have tried to castigate the author for the impurity of his language. Yet others may pick holes with his similes, such as for example; "He (Visvesvaraya) is as sparing in words as a young damsel of fashion is of under clothes". Or: "His head in full of projects as the Bombay Suburban trains at 5 o'clock in the evening will be filled with stenotypists." There are also reviewers who find the offer of the author to contribute the profits from the sale of the book to the Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund started by the South Indian Association, Bombay, as its main recommendation. But as I sit and read the book page after page, I often feel that critics could take a more charitable view. There are indeed occasional flashes of brilliance which enthuse the reader to take a more lively interest in the subject the author has treated.

Grand Old Man

Then again, the aptness of a quotation lies in its revealing, the particular quality with which it deals in the man to whom it is applied. Can it be said that Mr. Krishnamurti has not succeeded in revealing in chapter after chapter which he headlines with a piece from Goethe, some facets of Visvesvaraya? This one achievement should over-rule whatever other shortcomings the book may suffer from. As an offering to the engineering genius of India on his 81st birthday, the book is not a mean production. The reader will find in it an intimate understanding of the grand old man who even at this advanced age cries out with all the exhuberance and passion of youth: "Industrialise or perish." And despite old age and many disappointments which have dogged his steps, he stands out unflinching, undismayed and unbroken as the prophet of a New India and a new age, a nation abreast of the progressive nations of the world.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya was born in 1861. Silver spoon and scarlet carpet were unknown in the house where he was born. Like many a mother, devout and pious in her faith, Visvesvaraya's mother also wanted her little son to imbibe the old tradition and carry it on in his life. But "he never got on easy terms with his prayers. His religious beliefs are more negative than positive."

Standing on the pinnacle of glory in the particular calling he chose for his life's mission and ambition

Visvesvaraya might himself in moments of leisure and unconcern lisp on the unsophisticated but pure soul of the mother who, in her piety and belief, circumscribed the world to prayer and piety.

Early Life

Visvesvaraya had his early education in his native place of Kolar. Life was hard and uninviting. But from his early childhood he showed signs of genius. He found in the bounty of nature a hidden power which could be harnessed to beautify life. He never was of the crowd and kept away from it. "He was solitary by nature and wished all the people away". Yet he was sensitive to the misery and hunger that haunted the masses.

Visvesvaraya graduated in 1881, when he was hardly 20 years of age from the Central College, Bangalore. In Dewan Rangacharlu he found a patron. He was given a State Scholarship and sent to the Engineering College in Poona where he obtained first rank in the L.C.E. examination. Unlike the common run of young men who saw in these examinations a passport for employment, Visvesvaraya, never looked into the "wanted" columns of a newspaper. "Success depends on your own capacity, integrity and keenness for work. To men of capacity and intelligence, such application will only prove the 'open seasame' to many a first class opportunity," he would say. And he was conscious of his own capacity and keenness for work. He began his career as an Assistant Engineer under the Bombay Government. This gave him the opportunity to display his talents. Irrigation was his special sphere and by his assiduous application to his work he soon made his mark. He was made Executive Engineer soon which office he held till 1904. He drew up a water-supply and drainage scheme for the City of Aden. in 1907.

By the time he retired as Sanitary Engineer, Visvesvaraya had already become the envy of the Engineering profession. "His vitality and output became nothing short of prodigious." He became a world figure. "The automatic gates invented by him are copied all over the world and are used in the Panama Canal." So great was the recognition of his skill and work. Visvesvaraya was in demand all over. He shot into fame as the man of genius who plays with nature and works marvels out of her. The States and Cities which he has served in one capacity or other form an unending list. His fame preceded him when he undertook his journeys round the world. The pleasure trips turned out to be great explorative studies and observations. And to-day he symbolises "Americanism" in India, a champion of speed, power and plenty as the basis of a new economic structure.

Dewan Of Mysore

Tis appointment as the Dewan of Mysore opened up a new vista before him and he grasped the opportunity with earnestness. He had been Executive Engineer under the Mysore Government for the three years president to his appointment as Dewan. These three years gave him the time to explore the needs and the potentialities of the State. In 1912, when he was called to that high office he was ready with a plan.

An Engineer-Dewan was a novelty. But the Engineer displayed also other acquisitions. He was an administrator 'par excellence' and a statesman and diplomat of consummate skill. For six years and six months he continued to be at the head of the State Administration and in that small span of time is crowded a multitude of achievements, daring schemes carried to perfection, the machinery of State set in order and made fool proof, a new status secured in the relations of the State with the Paramount Power. Mysore rose as a bright star in a dark horison. The Sir Krishnarajendra Sagara Dam, not to speak of the Bhadravati Iron Works and the transformation of Mysore into a romantic city with its myriad parks and sparkling and many coloured fountains, will stand out as an ever-lasting monument to the man who, on the threshold of his 82nd year, still is imbued with the same spirit and passion.

But alas, alien domination over this country gives little chance for genuises like Visvesvaraya to express themselves in their undying works. No one feels the oppression more than he, but he has confidence born out of knowledge, experience and faith, and frail though he may be in physique and worn down by old age, he maintains the courage and daring of irreprissible youth. His repressed emotions sometims get out of control and express themselves in flashlights of piercing phrases. "As long as India is politically not free, as long as the people have not got power in their hands, it is impossible to industrialise the country on a scale we desire and on a plan most suited to her conditions", he said to me as I sat before him watching him unfold his mind in measured but powerful tones. "Failure has dogged us in our efforts, but we shall win," he asserted with conviction. Within him goes on a mighty clash, the clash between genius and frustration. And he is determined to see that he shall not be frustrated.

Rare Phenomenon

Such men as Visvoraya are not a common phenomenon. They come into the life of a people at long intervals. Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurti who has presented "Sir M. Visvesvaraya" to the public deserves to be congratulated on its timely publication.

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FLIGHT FROM TERROR!

Victims Of Nazi Persecution Find Sanctuary In India

By T. V. PARVATE

A few months ago, I had an occasion to investigate the conditions and circumstances of refugees who have come to this country from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy and other European countries that have fallen a prey to the Hitlerite heel. I interviewed over a score of them and from them collected varied information about the circumstances of their flight from Hitler's terror.

Accounts of refugees who have sought shelter in England and America have been published off and on, but very few people know about the European refugees in this country. I propose to give here an account of some of the interesting people I met. Of course I am not at liberty to disclose the names of these persons nor their addresses here.

The Girl From Vienna

One of the interesting persons I interviewed was a young Austrian girl of about 21. This girl spoke English fairly well and when I complimented her on that she felt flattered and told me she knew French equally well. She learnt both these languages as a school girl in Vienna, but acquired tolerable fluency during her sojourn in England before coming out here. (The Poles and the Czechs I met had not similar mastery over English and our conversation had often to be desultory. They had to rely a good deal on gestures and pantomime).

She is the daughter of a grocer who had a store in Vienna in 1938. She and her younger sister were going to school happy and gay, when one day Vienna suddenly became the object of Nazi invasion. There was not much of resistance and the Nazi hordes, who had become efficient in the Jew-hunting job, at once started the campaign of forcible confiscation of the properties of all Jews. All land, houses factories, shops, groceries, laundries, hair cutting saloons belonging to Jews were taken away from them. They were ordered to serve as sweepers, peons, cooks and do such other jobs or quit Vienna. Those who have seen Chaplin's "The Great Dictator" must be familiar with the Nazi methods.

To Prague And Rome

Father, mother and two daughters then went to Prague. They were given their tickets and only a little cash. Like Vienna, Prague was soon invaded and they were asked to leave Prague also. Then they set out for Rome. There was no persecution of Jews as such in Italy, but since the War the Italian laws have been so adjusted as to be in complete accord with Hitler's wishes. On coming to Rome, they found they were strictly watched by Gestapo agents and though they were not asked to leave Italy, they found life intolerable. The family took the decision that both the daughters who were still under 20 should go to England and father and mother should go to France.

From London To 'Love'

Accordingly both these sisters went to London and soon got work as maids. Their parents were very reluctant to leave them to themselves, but our friend, this Austrian girl, said that the decision they took was best in the circumstances. Only a few days ago she learnt from her sister in London, about all that happened to her parents during Hitler's invasion of France. To-day they are in a Concentration Camp in occupied France!

While in Italy, our heroine had learned to care for an Italian Jew chef. She told me he is a very good-natured man and had come to India, because he had secured a good job in one of the big Bombay hotels. He sent her a letter to meet him in Bombay and she came because she was convinced she was in love with him. It took seven weeks for her to reach Bombay. She knew a German Jew doctor in Bombay and was staying as his guest when I saw her. On coming to Bombay she found that her fiance was interned at Ahmednagar by the Government of India. Through the good offices of her German Jew host, he was later released and they are now very happily married and settled somewhere in North India.

This girl was a mere domestic servant in England. But she spoke so intelligently about life in London, newspapers, politics, films and even the future world order and with such information and confidence that I was quite surprised In India, she hopes to get work as a teacher of French and German in her spare hours. We heartily laughed over a little bit in our conversation. I asked her if she had moved anywhere in the country, out of Bombay. She mentioned Santa Cruz and Malabar Hill! When I told her Malabar Hill was within three miles of where we were speaking (Churchgate Reclamation.) she felt visibly confounded and shy.

Like The Professor In "Mortal Storm"!

On another occasion I had the good fortune to meet a German Opthalmic Surgeon—an Aryan, not a Jew—who has now got quite a good practice in Bombay. He was an assistant surgeon in a Munich Eye Hospital. He is a true scientist and does not believe at all in Hitler's theory of the superiority of the German race. It was suggested to him by a friend of his in the Gestapo that it was not safe for him to stay at Munich if he continued to hold the opinions he did. Shortly he was dismissed from the hospital for his socio-political views; they did not conform with those of Hitler. He tried to settle down in Switzerland, but the Swiss Government refused him rights of citizenship on the ground that there were already too many Germans in Switzerland. The Swiss Government was afraid, he told me, that Hitler was deliberately sending Germans in every foreign country as his Fifth Columnists and so, she had no desire to accommodate him, although he was anti-Nazi to the core.

This German doctor decided to take a boat at Geneva and sailed for India by taking advantage of the invitation of a few friends in Bombay and is now a popular eye surgeon. I asked him if his account did not resemble that of Prof. Roth in 'Mortal Storm' a Metro Film which was recently shown in Bombay and renewed twice over. He agreed with the suggestion but observed that he was saved all the persecution that was visited on Prof. Roth, because he was fortunate enough to leave Germany before the war started. He also said that there was no exaggeration whatsoever in the so-called anti-Nazi films like "Mortal Storm"; 'Four Sons'; 'Escape'; 'Night Train to Munich' etc. They constituted the most correct record of what was happening in Germany and German occupied countries to numberless people every day.

A Pundit From Munich!

Conversation with this German Opthalmic Surgeon was very delightful. I became conscious that I was in the presence of a learned University man unlike in the presence of the Austrian maid mentioned earlier. She was also intelligent, but not cultivated and precise like this man. He knew Sanskrit also fairly well as I will presently show. I had in my hand a copy of the day's "Bombay Chronicle" and the Oxford pamphlet 'Race in Europe' written by Julian Huxley. Looking up the title from about a yard's distance, he told me that his views were just like those of Huxley in that pamphlet. He did not believe in natural superiority of any race whether it was Caucacian, Mongolian or Negro. The hypothesis upheld by Maxmullar, Shopenhaur and Neitschze in this behalf did not stand scientific tests and research. Human development was merely a question of opportunities to develop.

He switched on at once to tell me that he liked very much the character of 'Karna' in the Mahabharat and quoted his famous sentence from the Sanskrit drama.

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OUR GUESTS

Quite frequently as one moves about in Bombay, in cinemas, restaurants, or on the beaches, one finds rather bewildered individuals speaking in strange tongues —German, Czech, Austrian, Polish. These are the refugees from Hitler-dominated Europe who have made India their temporary home In this article we are introduced to three of these 'guests' of ours.

A VISIT FROM THE GESTAPO—Note the look of terror in the man's face. (A scene from "Confessions Of A Nazi Spy".) There are men in Bombay who have had similar experiences.

IN HITLER'S PRISON—The persecuted Jew Professor meets his daughter in a scene from "The Storm." This story has many parallels in actual life as revealed in this article.

FREEDOM AND SCIENCE

The Scientific Attitude Is The Best Guarantee Against Despotisms

By GOBIND BEHARI LAL

Science Editor, Hearst Newspapers And International News Service, New York

The movements of science and freedom have been the most powerful influences in shaping our destinies.

The two billion people of the earth live in a civilization, which has been mostly concocted by these two movements. The current war has brought up, at least the slogans of science and freedom to the surface of its turbulent waves. The British and the Germans alike profess that they are fighting for freedom. They both have trust for victory in the aid of science. No longer these warriors say, "God is with Us"; their present boast is, "The Secret Weapons of Science are with Us."

The ordinary man more than ever realizes that somehow his fate is a toy in the pull and push of "freedom" and "science." But he is more than a little puzzled about them, and about their mutual relations. What do the words mean?

Freedom And Power

Freedom, to an American citizen means the vote, the ballot box: the political system of America, the gospel of which Thomas Jefferson glowingly preached in the Declaration of Independence which was the death warrant for the mad British King George III's monarchic rule. To be free, then, is to have certain "birthrights," that is personal liberty (civil rights, etc.) and, also, to have national independence. These two forms of political freedom were brought about and maintained by the ballot; by the popular choice of the rulers. Now here is a clue to the larger meaning of freedom —the exercise of choice. Freedom in all its forms has this common element: the possibility of man choosing among several alternatives of action. The greater the range of choice the greater the degree of freedoms in any field of activity. Always, freedom involves action. But action represents power, social energy.

Power may be described in the social sense thus: it enables a person to influence the actions of other persons. If you have some power, then you have the means to make me do what you want me to do. Now, the various kinds of social power are the sources of different levels and patterns of freedom. Power may be: military, official, economic, priestly, propagandist technical, scientific and so on. Correspondingly there are these diverse fields of freedom. A movement of freedom aims to produce a new social energy, or to make some old social power available to new types of people, or it does both things. Sometimes, of course, it is an effort to preserve the power enjoyed by some people. "You fight for freedom"—as the warriors say—either to preserve the power you have, or to acquire power which you now do not have. The acquisition of any power enlarges a people's range of choice in action.

Science And Freedom

The power of science is unique. Great men of science have world wide influence. But they have achieved such influence without the use of the slightest violence or fraud People have killed each other for religion; but not for science. In science there is a peculiar and most important pattern of freedom. Science develops only when the scientific worker has enough social power to enable him to do his work utterly unhampered. Also, every development in science releases new forms of social energy. But the world science must be clearly understood.

Most people respect science because of its practical importance, as shown by the machines of scientific inventors, the conquest of diseases, the piling up of profits in industries, the production of military weapons, rapid transportation and communication. But, the most important thing about science is its method. The scientific method is the most efficient use of human intelligence for the discovery of truth. It proceeds in three major steps. First, the scientific worker makes careful observations of what is happening, sometimes with the aid of instruments. After careful record of these observations has provided the basic facts, he builds up a mental map, an assumption, hypothesis, or theory.

The theory provides a large general idea, of "cause and effect," which not only "explains" the immediately observed facts, but also many more facts of a certain class; so that, by its use it becomes possible to even predict the future events. Now, the theory must be put to the most rigid tests. Experiments are designed to see whether the predicted result ensues or not. If the predictions are fulfilled, the theory is accepted as a means for enlarging man's freedom, man's ability to foresee and, if possible, manipulate the course of nature. If, however, a single fact is found which clashes with the theory, then the theory is revised or rejected, or considered as of limited use. There are no sacred idols in science. There is no "cart of dogma" before the "horse of fact."

The man of science makes great use of imagination. Sometimes his imagination builds up a theory which he then tests by observations; sometimes the observations stimulate the imagination to create a large general mental map a theory. But imagination uncontrolled by analysis, by turning facts over and over and all around, is not recognized in science. In science the most soaring imagination must stand on solid ground. Instruments, the art of writing, critical ability, manual skill, all play important parts in science. Mathematics is a language of the utmost importance for scientific work; for it is the language for the expression of exact, measurable relationships; it is the language of sizes, order patterns, series. "How much? Where? When?"—the scientist can state in symbols of mathematics. However, a statement which has a perfectly beautiful mathematical form may give no clue to facts. The God of Science is Not a Mathematician! Now, scientific reasoning is just this kind of reasoning: always in honest search for facts, with readiness to accept new facts and to change theories; with continuous effort towards improvement. It is the attitude that prefers to remain on the brink of ignorance than attempt to fill that gap with a false guess, a prejudice, a projection of wishful thinking.

Men Of Science

Because the scientific method is so honest, the great scientists who have used it and developed it are honoured all over the globe. Take just a few names: Galileo (Italian) Newton (English), Einstein (German Jew), Darwin (English), Pasteur (French), Freud (Vinnese Jew), Pavlov (Russian). They all started by questioning certain accepted dogmas. They investigated and destroyed these dogmas, these false assumptions which had been accepted "on high authority," without question or criticism. Their work resulted in the sweeping aside of wrong beliefs, and in the construction of new beliefs, theories, charged with far greater truth.

Galileo looked at the heavens with his small telescope, and found that the universe was not a stuffy little vault around the earth. The earth was just a tiny member of an immense crowd of other worlds: today, we estimate that there are some 500,000,000,000,000 stellar gallaxies, each containing from ten to a hundred billion stars or suns, and untold planets like our earth. Galileo and Newton for the first time gave a correct statement concerning the nature of Motion; which is most important because every event of nature involves some kind of Motion, transition, transformation. Einstein revised Newton's laws and his theory is a more accurate instrument for the study of Motion and similar aspects of nature than his predecessor's.

Darwin destroyed the dogmatic belief that man was utterly different from the rest of the living beings, plants and animals. His theory of evolution revealed how out of the same fundamental chemical substance all sorts of living beings could develop, under the impress of new environment. Freud found in Darwin a number of clues for understanding the most stubborn tendencies of human behaviour. He opend the darkest corners of human desires for scientific study. Pavlov, by experimenting on dogs, found out how one learns. Thus, out of the great Darwinian movement grew scientific studies many of which throw light upon man's own nature

Despots

The power of science is the power of human intelligence, so sharpened that it can foresee the results of any action well in advance.

As things are, the great affairs of society—state-craft, economic administration, etc.—are in the hands of the most unscientific bosses, militarists, greedy commercialists, sentimental propagandists.

Why is there such slowness in the science of man? One must ask history to throw some light. The general evidence of history is, that human intelligence corrupts itself under certain social conditions. When a community is ruled by despots—kings, nobles, high priests— two things happen psychologically. First, these despots have slaves and servants to do the hard work, so that they never soil their own hands with toil, and so they do not learn the nature of things, the properties of the earth, the plants, the animals and so on. Their intelligence merely plays with guesses, builds up speculative theories which have no factual basis. Secondly, the despots are always most conscious of their own egos: hence, they interpret nature also as controlled by egoists.

Thus, under despotism the human inetlligence becomes saturated with egoistic thinking, and interprets all events of nature egoistically—that is, nature is believed to be controlled by Supernatural Despots, Spirits and so on. And just as the human despot must not be questioned or criticized or even approached too closely, so these Supernatural Despots of Nature must not be spied into, pried into, investigated.

In communities we here there are no despots, or only weak despots human intelligence has a more "matter of fact," workmanlike habit. Thus it applies itself from a practical viewpoint to studying things without any special reverence, with a health curiosity.

Science, thus, flourishes more under non-despotic than under despotic mentalities. In its turn, the scientific attitude works against despotism. The scientific method tends to study even the heart of a despot without any fear or respect. As long as man thought of nature in "personal terms," there was but little science. Today, the scientists look at most things in a matter of fact, impersonal way. But man himself is still left alone; that is most scientists are afraid to make a genuine scientific study of man. There are plenty of despots in the world yet. All men who want to end or weaken the reign of the despots, all those who want a wide distribution of social power, freedom for all democracy, should do all they can to help in the growth of the science of man.

One of the great aids to modern despotism is "racial" and "national" discrimination. The Europeans have established most despotic empires in Asia and Africa. They claim that the "natives of Asia" cannot be given either "democracy" or "science" because they are "naturally not fit for them." History gives an emphatic lie to these assertions. Asia — particularly Egypt, Babylonia, India—started the civilization which Europe calls its own. Greece took its science, as well as principles of policy, from the East, and improved them. In the Middle Ages, science was kept alive by the Asians, Arabs and Hindus, from whom the Europeans again took it. After the Renaissance, science grew vigorously in Europe, and from there spread to America and again to the Orient. India is one of the world's leading countries in science today. Both the Asians and the Europeans (and the European colonists) have taken a hand in developing the major factors of civilization, including the institutions of freedom and of science.

Whenever freedom, science, art or literature law or what not, go from one region to another, they gain a new vigour. Science and freedom cannot flourish in some part of the world, and not in other parts.

Today they must be for the whole world, not for its privileged parts. (Condensed from an address given before the New History Society, New York)

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'NRITYALAYAM'

A Summer Student's Impressions Of Menaka's Dance Centre At Khandala

BY "PADMINI"

It was, indeed, a happy chance that brought me to the Blavatsky Lodge to witness the demonstration given by Menaka, her artists and her pupils some five months ago; for, to me, it was more than a mere demonstration—it was the fulfilment of my long cherished ideals. All my life I had been in search of a master artist from whom I could receive and imbibe the various technique of the dance art in India. My search had led me to different places and different masters, yet my thirst was unquenched. But when I beheld the demonstration, it at once dawned on me that here was at last what I had been looking for.

Soul Of Nrityalayam

Naturally, I sought for an appointment to visit the Nrityalayam at Khandala and it was very graciously granted by Menaka. I was deeply impressed by the energy and earnestness of the students and the teachers as I sat watching the various classes. What struck me more than anything else, however, was the charming personality of Menaka who was the very soul of the Nrityalayam. We had a long and interesting talk and our conversation centred mainly round the opening of a Summer Course.

When my summer vacation began, I found myself as one of the students of this Nrityalayam for I was convinced that nothing could be more conducive to health and education than the natural beauty of the place coupled with the static joy of dancing to the divine strains of music. It is not merely a dance school where one learns a few steps but a place where strict discipline is observed and where everyone works seriously and devotedly throughout the day.

MENAKA—The moving spirit of 'Nrityalayam'.

Various Techniques

Our work began as six in the morning with the exercise classes. In these classes not only was every part of the body sought to be developed, but the very difficult are of facial expression was taught and the ancient art of 'Mudras' of gesture language was cultivated. This was followed by the Manipuri class where we had the excellent opportunity to learn not only pure Manipuri technique but 'tukdas' in most unusual and difficult 'tals' from the famous Manipuri master Bepin Singh. Then came the interesting class of 'Kathak' under the celebrated Pundit Ram Dutt, who is a most vigorous and exacting teacher though he is in his sixties. The final class in the morning was 'Kathakali' under the very unassuming but unusually talented dancer Krishna Kutty.

The Kathakali technique was always accompanied by the 'Chanda' or the drum, mainly used by the Kathakali dancers, Menaka has brought a specialist of this instrument from the South. This is characteristic of Menaka for she spares neither pains nor money to get the best artists and instruments and to her no sacrifice is too great where artistic pefection is concerned.

These interesting and instructive classes following one upon another were, however, no strain but rather a joy to us and after each class we felt more refreshed and lively than before. Every class was most diligently supervised by Menaka herself. No single detail of the movements of the hand, eye, shoulder or body escaped her attention. She took a personal interest in the progress of every student and spared no pains in dealing with the most backward students or beginners. What struck me most, however, was the kindness, gentleness, motherly protection and loving care with which she treated every inmate of the Nrityalayam. Her presence in the classes was always a source of inspiration and her gentle instructions encouraged everyone to put forth their best efforts. Another great and rare quality, is her unstinting generosity in imparting everything she knows about dancing without holding back anything. She is always eager to give as much as she can out of the bounty of her knowledge and art. If all the artists were to follow her noble example India's cultural heritage would indeed be far richer than it is to-day.

Creation

During my stay there I was privileged to witness the creative aspect of the Nrityalayam and the care, patience and enthusiasm which go to the creation of a new ballet. Here Menaka was in her own special domain. She took charge of the entire ensemble and to the strains of rhythmic music were welded the subtle nuances of gesture and expression. Not a single movement was slurred over, not a false note forgiven but with infinite patience she directed the same movements over and over again till the desired harmony of gesture and music was achieved. This was, to say the least of it, an unforgettable experience for I had witnessed the creation of something unique and beautiful.

This short Summer Course at the Nrityalayam has meant to me a great deal—for it was like a fountain of art, inspiration and cultural beauty. If more lovers of art, and particularly of the art of dancing, would join the Nrityalayam, I feel certain that their life would be much richer and fuller.

(See photographs on the cover facing Page 32).

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Political Evolution Of Rabindranath Tagore

From 1857 To The Russian Revolution

By M. G. DESAI

When Rabindranath was born in 1861, the Indian landscape was still lit up with the after-glow of the happenings of 1857. In his early days he was surrounded by a generation that had lived through the stormy days of that national upheaval. It may be remembered that the young hero of his first political novel "Gora" was in fact, a child of the Indian "Mutiny".

In 1857, Indian feudalism put up its last great fight against the incursion of capitalist imperialism. Though with the ruthless suppression of the revolt the back of Indian feudalism was broken, it was allowed to survive in some form in the Indian states and the zamindary provinces of British India. In his early days whenever Rabindranath felt sick at heart with life in Calcutta—that vast and ugly ant-heap of Modern Bengal—he sought refuge in the comparative tranquility and old-world beauty of the life on his zamindary estate in north Bengal. It was while administering the affairs of this estate, that he came into a close and continuous contact with the Indian peasantry and developed a great tenderness for "the patient, submissive, family-loving, home-clinging, eternally-exploited Bengali ryots". The best part of his writing was done while floating in his favourite house-boat down the river Padma that passed through his estate: and as he watched the scenes of squalour on the banks of the Padma, he could not but be impressed with the appalling condition of the Indian masses.

Referring later to this period he writes, "There came a time when perforce I had to snatch myself awav from the mere appreciation of literature. As I emerged into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of the dire poverty of the Indian masses rent my heart. Rudely shaken out of my dreams, I began to realise that perhaps in no other modern state was there such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence."

Socialism In India

At a time when hardly anybody mentioned Socialism in India, Tagore wondered if the introduction of Socialism would improve the lot of the Indian ryot. As far back as 1892 he wrote "I know not whether the Socialistic ideal of a more equal distribution of wealth is attainable, but if not, then such dispensation of Providence is, indeed, cruel, and man a truly unfortunate creature. For if in this world misery must exist, so be it; but let some little loophole, some glimpses of possibility at least, be left, which may serve to urge the nobler portion of humanity to hope and struggle unceasingly for its alleviation."

Tagore despaired of attaining the ideal of Socialism, because, as he correctly argued, if the existing wealth of the few rich persons—the zamindars of Bengal, for instance—were equally distributed among the teeming millions, it would not abolish the poverty of the people; it would only abolish the small class of the comparatively rich who can nurse and develop art and culture. This is perfectly true with the semi-feudal background of India. With the limited existing wealth of the country, Socialism is neither attainable nor worthwhile. Only when the tremendous potential wealth of the land is released from the shackles of native feudalism and foreign capitalism, Socialism will become practical politics, ensuring food, freedom and culture to the millions of India. Socialism is only possible in the land of the Tractor, the Turbine and the Tank. It is an idle dream in the land of the plough and the Charka.

Partition Of Bengal

Whatever was possible within the existing frame-work of economic conditions, Tagore endeavoured to do; and Tagore was nothing if not thorough. We get a clearer idea of Tagore's political credo during the agitation against the Partition of Bengal, with its incipient threat to the Permanent Settlement of the Province. Tagore was the High Priest of Bengali Nationalism—the maker of its songs and sacraments. On the day that Partition was formally introduced, Oct. 16, 1905, Tagore led the mass procession to the Ganges with his song "Banglar Mati, Banglar Jal" and initiated the ceremony of Rakhi-bandhan as a symbol of national solidarity. He did not stop there. In his papers on "Swadeshi Samaj" and "The Situation and Solution", he submitted a comprehensive programme of action which included the revival of cottage industries, reorganisation of the villages, establishment of volunteer bodies—culminating in complete and constructive non-co-operation. It almost seems as if Tagore was preparing the blue-prints for the later Civil Disobedience movement by Gandhiji. Advising the students to go to the villages, he said "The down-trodden and the despised who have become callous to insults and oblivious of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word 'brother.' Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves for that is the only way. Take each of you charge of some village and organise it. Educate the villagers and show them how to put forward their united strengh."

Individual Terrorism

Under similar conditions in precapitalist Russia, the Party of Soclad mud hut at Shantiniketan. kis—had also put forward an almost similar programme of action with the slogan "Back to the Land and the People." Some persevered at this task; but some impatient souls like Miss Vera Figner in Russia and Barindra Ghose in Bengal, despairing of village uplift under the existing property relations, took to the desperate path of individual terrorism. The social scene in Bengal, when the whole province was convulsed by the anti-partition agitation, has been beautifully portrayed in Tagore s novel, "The Home and the World" describing the fatal fascination of individual terrorism and its ultimate futility.

After the discovery of the Manicktolla Bomb Factory in 1908, Tagore turned his back on Calcutta and concentrated on his educational experiments on nationalist lines at Shantiniketan. Not content with this, he soon started a rural reconstruction centre at the nearby village of Sirul, which later developed into Shriniketan. He sent his son and son-in-law to America to study modern agriculture. It is not so generally known that the real motive of his visit to Europe in 1912, when he shot into world fame with the publication of the "Gitanjali", was to study the agricultural co-operative system in Denmark.

Gitanjali And World Fame

The publication of the "Gitanjali" was an accident. During his brief stay in London, Tagore casually showed the English translations of a few of his poems to an old acquaintance, the artist W. Rothenstien, who in turn took them to the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats. The slim volume of poems with an introduction by Yeats and Rothenstien's pencil drawing of Tagore's Christ-like profile proved a sensational publication. The European intellectuals depressed at the prospect of the impending clash of rival imperialisms took enthusiastically to the "Gitanjali" and the "Gardener." All those anxious to fly away from the grim reality confronting Europe to "the Island of the Innisfree" found the escape they needed in Tagore's mystical poems revealing glimpses of a life of feudal simplicity and beauty. Even that most cynical of Frenchmen, Clemenceau, the Tiger turned to the pages of the "Gitanjali" as soon as he received the news that Germany had declared war on France, as one would instinctively open a window in a stuffy room where murder has been committed.

At the other end, radical youths of subject countries of the East like the members of "The Hindustan Gadr" party in America and later the revolutionaries of Young China, strongly resented the backward-looking, nebulous and ultra-pacifist outlook of the poet-philosopher, until he revealed his sturdy realism by denouncing the predatory Nationalism of the West with vitriolic vehemence in his famous speeches in America.

Temporary Decline In Popularity

But these speeches in America and later his strong denunciation of the Punjab atrocities cost him a certain amount of popularity in some important circles in the West. During his next visit to Europe, their attitude was distinctly cool. His letters were delayed. When he wished to visit America, he was informed by his agents that they could not arrange a lecture tour as the general feeling was definitely hostile. This antagonism reached its culmination in the rabidly reactionary atmosphere of post-war America when at the trial of Indian revolutionaries at San Francisco, it was alleged that Tagore had connections with them and had received German money for his anti-British propaganda in America. The same old story. Tagore promptly repudiated the allegation in a letter to President Wilson.

During these years when the outside world was learning more and more about Tagore and through him about India, Tagore also was learning more and at first hand about the realities of the modern world and the shape of things to come. While detesting the mechanisation of society in the West, he could not help realising during his extensive travels the tremendous advance made in Technology and the potential power it indicated for raising the level of the life of the people, if wisely used. While condemning the predatory ambitions of Japan against China, for instance, he frankly acknowledged the progress made by Japan. Referring later to these experiences, he observes, "That mastery over the machine, by which the British have consolidated their vast Empire, has been kept a sealed book, to which due access has been denied to this helpless country (India). And all the time before our very eyes Japan has been transforming herself into a mighty and prosperous nation. I have seen with my own eyes the admirable use to which Japan has put in her own country the fruits of this progress."

Opposed To Charkha

It was, therefore, inevitable that on his return to India, although in absolute sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's political aims, Tagore could not give his blessings to the Charkha and the Khaddar movement. This proved extremely surprising to those who were aware of the close similarity between Tagore's programme of action in the Anti-partition days and that of Mahamta Gandhi in the Civil Disobedience campaign. When Sir P. C. Ray openly criticised the poet for not giving his moral support to Mahatma's movement, he replied with an article entitled "Swaraj Sadhan", questioning the efficacy of Charkha as a means of attaining Swaraj.

My Interview With Tagore

Tagore's close and continuous interest in the trends of international politics was revealed to me, when I had an interview with him in February, 1924 in his creeper-clad mud hut at Shantiniketan I had just returned from a tour of the Far East, during which I had travelled in Japan immediately after the big earthquake of September 1923. He asked me searching questions about my experiences in Japan. I told him that apart from the obvious material damage, the earthquake had led to a considerable social ferment in the country. I related how the Chinese and Korean workers and Japanese socialists were persecuted and even brutally murdered even in parts of Japan where no earthquake had taken place, as a result of panic deliberately created under official influences. At the same time, as a result of the great social upheaval, Liberal and Socialist ideas were gaining tremendous popularity. I told him that if he were to visit Japan again, he would find the Japanese public far more receptive to his message. Tagore told me how during his first visit to Japan he was

(Continued on page 29)

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A HAPPY STORY ABOUT HAPPY PEOPLE

TWILIGHT HOUR. By Valentine Ward, Lock & Co., London.

This is a happy story about happy people and comes out of the pre-war drawer. It is restful, moves at a slow pace and ends up happily which in a world where time is punctuated by news bulletins of war on fourteen fronts is an achievement indeed. It speaks much for the writer's mental detachment that this book should have been written in a blitzkrieged city with the dread messengers of a "mechanised doom" zooming overhead and sirens blowing an alert all hours of the day.

This kind of clean, restful and breezy pictures is more acceptable now than it has ever been. "Twilight Hour" centres round the adventures of Major John Robertson, D.S.O., who has lost his memory in battle and recovers it after fifteen years. During that time he serves as head gardener to Sir Charles Hemingway and complications arise when after discovering his identity he finds that his daughter is about to marry Sir Charles's son and heir. The complications, however, are happily smoothed out and everything ends in an orgy of bliss for everyone concerned. As Robert Lynd once observed: Whatever the length of our brows we all like a happy story" and most people will find "Twilight Hour" most acceptable reading on that score.

H. C. V.

BANKING SERVICE OF THE POST OFFICE

"THE POST OFFICE OR A BANKER" by Sir Gurunath Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. Reprinted from "Indian Finance," Eastern Group number, 1940.

This is a pamphlet giving an account of the facilities afforded by the Indian Post Office to the public, particularly people of small means, for the safe deposit of their savings, investments in government securities and remittance of money from one place to another. It begins with a brief history of the establishment of postal savings banks in India and cites figures showing how increased and public confidence over the length and breadth of India, the ordinary man can safely deposit his modest savings. The savings accounts have steadily increased and public confidence in and appreciation of the services rendered by the Post Office have been consistently maintained, particularly in the matter of investments in cash certificates, defence savings certificates and other Government securities. Through its money order and postal order systems, the Post Office provides invaluable facilities for the remittance of money from one place to another, and the claim that "probably in no country in the world is the poor man so dependent upon the Post Office for the transmission of small sums of money as in India" is certainly not exaggerated. The pamphlet packs in a small compass considerable information including facts and figures, regarding the banking activities of the Post Office and is highly instructive.

V. G. K.

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The Genius Of Al-biruni

BIRUNI'S PICTURE OF THE WORLD. Edited by A. Zeki Validi Togan, Professor of Turkish History at Istanbul. Mem. Arch. Survey of India, No. 53. (No date). Pp. IX, 8 (Indexes), 142 (text). Price Rs. 7-14; Sh. 12-6d.

Reviewed by A. A. A. FYZEE

The reputation of Abu Rayhan-al-Biruni has reached almost legendary proportions. Among western orientalists the opinion is held that no Islamic scholar ever reached his intellectual stature. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest geniuses produced by Muslim culture; and in the domain of physical and mathematical sciences, he is rightfully considered the most original and profound thinker.

He was born in A.H. 362|973 A.D., at Khwarizm and died in 448|1048. He wrote on Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine and Chronology. Among his most important works are "Atharul-Baqiya", Chronology of Ancient Nations, edited and translated by Ed. Sachau. Going to India with Mahmud Ghaznavi, he made a detailed study of India, "Ta'rikhul Hind", account of India, edited and translated by Ed. Sachau. Returning to his native country he wrote for his patron Sultan Mas'ud (son of Mahmud), "al-Qanun al-Masudi" (Canon Masudicus) a work partially used by many scholars, but not yet published or translated in its entirety. One of the difficulties of editing his works is that no modern scholar can combine a mastery of so many different sciences with a sufficient knowledge of the Arabic language and hence, probably, only a very highly-equipped group of scientists and orientalists could hope successfully to carry out the arduous task of editing his works. Apart from these books he also wrote on drugs, minerals, and astronomy. Among recent workers on al-Biruni must be mentioned the name of the German scholar E. Wiedemann, whose numerous contributions on a variety of subjects throw a great light on the life and work of this extraordinary and prolific genius.

Important Work On Geography

Coming to the work before us the present reviewer disclaims all pretensions to be able to do justice to it; all that can be done here is to explain its scope and the editorial labours.

The ninth and tenth chapters of the Canon Masudicus, giving certain details of the then known world were only partially utilized by former scholars. In particular Sprenger in his "Die Post-und Reiserouten des Orients" (Leipzig, 1864) used only very imperfect manuscript. And later scholars have been considerably handicapped for want of a critically established text of the information contained in it. Prof. Zeki Validi Togan during 1925-26 collected several excellent MSS. and in addition, supplemented the information with certain other material from other works by al-Biruni—one on the scientific method of geographical science; another on stones ("al-Jamahir fi'l Jawahir") and yet another on drugs ("Sayadana"). This combination of material has produced what the learned Professor calls a geographical work of the greatest importance; and it is this that is presented in the original Arabic to the critical student.

Romantic And Sad Story

The romantic history of its publication must also be detailed, as proving once again that the path of oriental publication, somewhat like that of love, does not run smooth. In 1928 it was partially printed in Istanbul, and on the introduction of the Latin script, was discontinued. This is difficult to understand, because till 1937 the State Press produced some of the best printed Arabic texts in Europe. In 1929 attempts were made, through the eminent Russian orientalist and Geographer, Prof. Barthold, for its publication for the Russian academy of Sciences. Barthold suddenly died and that dream remained unfulfilled. Later Sir Aurel Stein and Sir John Marshall persuaded the Archaeological Survey of India to take up the publication of the work, and we must congratulate them for publishing this very valuable work. The whole of this sad history exemplifies the difficulty of oriental students and shows how important it is to have independent and scholarly societies to encourage publications of a scientific character.

The MSS. used are mostly preserved in Turkish Libraries. The Arabic texts are from the "Canon" (4 pp.); tables of latitude and longitude, pp. 5-52; extracts from a geographical work, 54-68 (with a very interesting description of the 7 "iqlims", 60-61) and then follow extracts on minerals and drugs 69-142. The book is provided with good indexes and is beautifully printed. The work reflects credit on the enterprise of the Archaeological Survey of India; it testifies to the scholarship and industry of Prof. Zeki Validi, and it is yet another proof of the genius of "al-Biruni."

Reform Of The Urdu Script

URDU RASM-E-KHAT By Muhammad Sajjad Mirza, M.A., Principal Usmania Training College, Hyderabad (Dn.) 9½" x 6½". Pp. 10+26. Annas 8 only.

The learned writer of this booklet is one of those few persons who are interested in the script of Urdu and who are anxious to bring it into line with the scripts of other civilised languages. He is against litho-printing and wants us to come out of the stone age if we wish to have Urdu typewriters, Urdu lino machines, etc., and papers printed from movable tyes. He traces the history of the Nasta'liq script which is in use in India at present and in this connection reproduces specimens of the various Urdu types that were introduced from time to time in India during the last 150 years or so. He rightly contends that the present Nasta'aliq type is unsuited for modern requirements since it takes much more space than is really necessary. He is whole-heartedly in favour of Naskh type which is prevalent in Persia, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and other Islamic countries, excepting Turkey, of course with some modifications to suit local requirements, and wants the Indian Musalmans to adopt the same. He explains the various modifications suggested by him in the Naskh type and commends the same to those interested in the reform of the script. The suggestions contained in this booklet are not, and cannot be, the last word on the subject for obvious reasons, but there is no doubt that they are worthy of earnest consideration. The real anxiety on the part of the writer is that Urdu script should be capable of utilising to the fullest extent all the various mechanical devices of modern times which are so necessary for the growth of literature. He fully believes that a bright future is in store for Urdu, but wants the well-wishers of this language to put their heads together and solve the question of the script once for all for the benefit of the beginners and of the generations to come.

"Ta'Alim—O—Tarbiyat"

This is the name of a new Urdu monthly meant for the use of girls and boys, parents and teachers and is published by the well-known firm of Firoz Sons, Lahore The editor is Dr. Abdul Wahid.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

Students of Maratha History will be pleased to read in the July, 1941 number of the Journal of the University of Bombay full reports of the three valuable lectures on the "Sources of Maratha History", delivered, in December, 1940, under the auspices of the University by Sir Jadunath Sarkar. The main sources are, as is well-known, in Persian and Marathi languages. The Court histories of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb and later Moghal rulers comprise the bulk of the material in the Persian language, while the "bukhars" or traditional narratives and "shakavalis" or chronologies relating to the reigns of Shivaji and his successors as well as the Peshwai period constitute the more important sources in Marathi language. There are, of course, numerous other works and documents of lesser importance in both Persian and Marathi languages, the value of which cannot altogether be ignored in unravelling uncertain points in Maratha history. Sir Jadunath's survey of the available wealth of historical material is exhaustive as well as illuminating.

Another contribution to the study of Maratha history, appearing in the same number is from the pen of Prof. G. M. Moraes, who deals with Kanhoji Angria's relations with the Portuguese. Principal T. K. Shahani writes on "The Struggle for Rule of Law Among Nations: The Theorists' Contribution", in which he stresses the historical truth that from the dawn of history mankind has always yearned for law and justice and urges that all progressive nations must strive for the early establishment of a world federation based on division of sovereignty. "The Prehistoric Periods in India" is the subject of a learned article by Mr. S. N. Chakravarty. Folklorists will find much to interest them in Miss A. R. Bhagwat's article on "Maharashtrian Folk-Songs on the Grind-Mill." Miss Bhagwat has rendered into English a number of these songs and most of them reveal an astonishing depth of feeling. There are also other contributions, reviews, etc., providing a wide and varied fare to the reader.

Ph.D., who seems to know his job perfectly well. The magazine is fully illustrated and contains articles on all sorts of subjects interesting to the young folks. There is a dearth of such magazines in the Urdu language and it is gratifying to see that a Lahore firm is making good this deficiency. If conducted on right lines, the magazine must have a bright future before it. Its annual subscription is only Rs. 2 which is certainly cheap. The general get-up is pleasing to the eye.

"B".

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NATURE PLAYS HER ACE OF TRUMPS

(ADAPTED FROM URDU)

OUR SHORT STORY

By Lt.-Colonel M. A. Kureishi

As a matter of fact both were mistaken.

The wife lay under the delusion that the vows and promises which the bridegroom, 10 years ago, had made in the intimacies of honeymoon days of marriage would last a lifetime. The husband felt that the wife, notwithstanding the four children they had since would still adore him and consider his happiness foremost. She took the ebullitions of youth for Love (that with a capital L), whilst he was confident that the chains of marriage-lines had sufficient legality to enslave her to him for ever and a day. He was sure that the wage-earner was the Master of the House. She was certain that the Home-builder was its Mistress. He thought that she would set aside the World and the Hereafter and become exclusively his but she was of the opinion that marital relationship was just a passing phase in the life of a woman and Maternal Love was the Key of its Salvation.

As a matter of fact they both were mistaken.

* * *

At first it was on trivial affairs that they differed and made up and lost tempers and regained them—sex urgency is a great mender of cracks in a wedded life. He woke one morning and couldn't get to his office in time and blamed his wife for the late breakfast. In the day's turmoil, however, the annoyance was forgotten. Men friends came to visit him in the evening and he asked the servant for some liquid refreshments but something went wrong. He went in to expostulate and did so perhaps in a tone louder than usual. The wife said the maid had been gone several hours and as the baby was fractious his order was not attended to and...patience is virtue. He came out in a huff but the arrival of some more friends and the jovial atmosphere wiped out the incident from his memory. He went to bed in a singing mood and she gave him one of those smiles which always had a devastating effect on him and he couldn't resist kissing the lobe of her left ear. The sunshine of married life is just behind a fleeting cloud.

* * *

He was working on some intricate details in his study and had been busy for over two hours. One of the boys upset the inkpot over his papers and it was not only the love's labour that got lost. He fumed and fretted and screamed and shouted. The terrified child ran out in the compound and tried to dodge behind a bush. In trying to get at him he stumbled and twisted his ankle. The child got a hiding but was more frightened than hurt. She picked up the howling boy in her soothing arms and whispered fond motherly sympathy in his ears but some of the whispers were a trifle too audible and when overheard were not calculated to promote connubial happiness. Both were sore the whole day but in the evening, being a pay-day, the monthly household budget was gone over amicably and although a fleeting reference was made to the morning contretemps, in the success of the financial conference the incident was passed and closed.

* * *

And so it went on, as it does, rain, sun, tears, smiles, sighs, kisses, in the great admixture of a married life But as the days passed, many trivialities which would have otherwise passed unnoticed began at times to present awkward angles. She was busy with the baby one morning and, urgently requiring breakfast he went in the kitchen to expedite the issue. When he came out she took exception to his going in there.

"And why did you go in there yourself. I am not dead yet. You could have shouted for me. ... That is why I hate keeping them so young. I wish I had never set eye, on this one and she is such an incompetent cook too ...and there must be something in it if notwithstanding daily rebuffs she refuses to leave."

At this undeserved rebuke and a malicious twist he was so angered that he left the house minus his breakfast. Science hasn't yet worked out how much lack of the daily bread affects a man's temper but it is well-known that it doesn't improve it. He bickered with the staff, kicked the office cat more than once, was gruff at some important conference and very nearly had a burst-up with the Chief. On return home rather later than usual he asked for dinner in a tone which somehow reminded one of stifled thunder. The wife who herself was feeling slightly peeved, having had a few plain words with the aforementioned comely and young cook, more in a spirit of raillery than malignancy intervened, it has to be admitted, very tactlessly, with, "If you are so hungry, why did you go to office without your breakfast?" This as can be well imagined did not improve the occasion and as it was his own fault, he couldn't but keep quiet and suffer in silence.

It was the soup (unfortunately thick soup), however, that broadly speaking put the fat in the fire. It must have been some mischievous goblin to have prompted the cook, that of all days, to be lavish with salt and the very first spoonful was sufficient to explode the hitherto suppressed wrath. The soup plate which found itself hurled through space, resented its fate and negotiated the window pane in its onward progress to express its unwillingness and though the light blue carpet bore the brunt, the gauze curtains too shared the honour of carrying for life the colour of well-seasoned tomatoes. The wife and the husband glared at each other electrically and it cannot be conjectured what have been the ultimate finale of this dramatic situation but for the timely intervention of His Urgency, the Baby, whose sudden wail in the adjacent room took one of the belligerents away from this interesting though unfinished scene.

He left the house in a great huff and headed straight for the Club, a place which had rarely seen him for months There he had his dinner and Bridge and when the last gong shooed him off the Club premises at one in the morning, he came home and slept on the divan in his study and left for office early in the morning via a restaurant and many nights and days saw the same routine repeated with punctilious precision. In the meantime the wife had sacked the innocent girl-cook and after several days of experimenting with cooking and a highly laborious search at last engaged one, who was more of an apparition than a cook as on account of infirmity and old age her knees rattled every time she stood up and her lack of teeth and a rather elaborately wrinkled face made her look like a recently unfurled mummy.

But this phase too passed off as it must and after a few days they made up. How they did so is not chronicled and is nobody's business, but they did.

* * *

A few more days went by happily and peacefully, that is relatively speaking, as when using the expression in terms of a well-married establishment, one is not justified in stating it with dogmatic finality.

It has to be recorded with grief, however, that the few days of independent living by the husband had made him re-taste the fatal joys of Club-life and an almost bachelor detachment had pervaded his mentality. He couldn't stick the house for long and even the children's antics which used to keep him bemused and used to beguile many a tedious hour of his, began to pal on him. Bridge claimed many hours of his holidays and major part of every evening and might. The inevitable happened and at last one night he got the Curtain Lecture, which as many a married man knows only too well, was overdue by now.

"Why do you trouble to come at night. There are chambers in the club to sleep and it will save a lot of petrol and the servants will not be overworked waiting all hours for you. This is no Home, but a Hotel for you. If you have no feeling for the wife at least have some for the children." And so on and on.

A wage-earner can hardly be expected to hear all that and keep quiet. He too has something to say and this one had lots to say.

"But what do you expect me to do at home? Feed the baby? or hold your hand? You are so busy with the children that you hardly think of me and even if you did you are not the type to keep the husband entertained. You and your eternal silly: cackle of clothes and food and children! It was a pity that you were married so young but had you been educated a little more.....After all I have to have some recreation after slaving in the office the whole day, for what? to keep an ignoramus like you in luxury. Some women do not know when they are well off..."

"Who prevented you marrying a modern cultured woman? Had you done so she would not only have entertained you but your friends too and in spare time gone round to higher places and helped you to carve a brilliant career, thereby enhancing the name and fame of your family. You are one of these who are not happy and contented with obedient and virtuous wives but would like those who go out with men any night that the husband felt sleepy....."

And thus it happend. He took himself and his bedding to the Club chambers next morning.

* * *

The two brains started working crossways.

He thought of divorce but discarded the idea as improper. There were so many children and there was publicity. After all she was his own aunt's daughter and of the same blood and fibre. She had a nasty tongue but which woman hadn't, especially after 10 years of married state and such a large family. He was in a mixed state of anger, pity and helplessness but couldn't make up his mind. As a matter of fact he didn't and let the thing slide, which means more Bridge and more late nights.

She pondered. Shall I go away to my parents but they are sure to blame me and say it must have been my fault. What will happen to the children. ... On further consideration—really it is my fault. After all he is a man and the noise of the children and the rumpus they create would drive any one crazy. Anyhow I will see what to do tomorrow.....

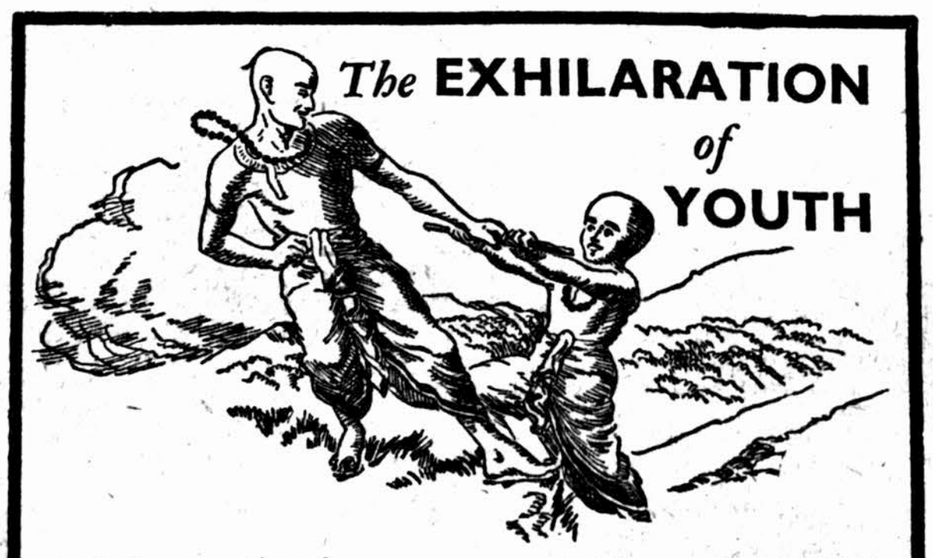
But the morrow never came. It was next day and the following day, the next week, the next month and the rift which was at first only a small fissure assumed the proportions of a gulf growing wider daily.

* * *

It was the time that influenza was taking such toll of human lives and the disease was rampant in a most virulent form in the town. She took it first and although she lay in bed for days and weeks and the nurses and doctors phone to him times out of number, he never came. It was his turn next and he too very nearly arrived at death's door but from sheer obstinancy never permitted her to come to him. But they both recovered and had hardly done so when the youngest child got the fever and in his case from the very first day the disease assumed an alarming state, the lungs having become affected primarily. The child lay unconscious for three days and on the fourth day the father called at the house and enquired of the attending physician but was told that condition of the patient was precarious and that there was no hope. The doctor took his fee and left.

He was left stunned and dazed. He began to pace the room like a caged lion, up and down,

(Continued on page 30)



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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS:

ART-A CIVIC NECESSITY

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION ESCHEWS ART—A CIVIC CONCERN IN BRAZIL—CULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF ART—ARTISTIC AMENITIES ESSENTIAL TO CIVIC LIFE—GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE AT ANDHERI—GUJARATI STAGE DEFIES SCREEN—TRENDS OF FILM-MUSIC IN SOUTH—HYDERABAD SETS A FINE EXAMPLE.

By D. G. VYAS

The Mayors, members and officials of the Municipal Corporations in India who believe that art is an integral factor of civic organisation are in a negligible minority of whom Mr. P. N. Brahma, the Mayor of Calcutta, appears to be one. In his reply to the address of welcome recently presented to him by the Corporation of Madras he is said to have expressed his interest in the promotion of fine arts as a civic necessity.

Tagore's Idealism

Incalculable loss has accrued to the artistic wealth of India by the failure of the Municipal bodies to realise the importance of the vital link that exists between civic administration and fine arts. The modern cities, which are the strongholds and clearing-houses of western fashions and fads, are responsible to a great extent, for the economic ruination of the traditional artists and craftsmen and have been virtually the graves of Indian arts.

Mr. Brahma did not plead for the promotion of arts as a civic luxury or an economic exigency. His artistic outlook and his vision of the cities which should be springs of beauty and delight are reflected in his quotation of a passage from Tagore's address to the Corporation of Calcutta which was delivered some years ago and which ran like this: "Let painting, sculpture, music and arts grow under your auspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy."

The art-shy Corporators and Municipal officials will not appreciate Tagore's high idealism and will ridicule Mr. Brahma for his fascination for it, because their concept of civic administration revolves round sanitation, medical relief and primary education. They look upon art and culture as incongruous with civics and the advocacy of the art-conscious citizens for integration of art in civic life as fantastic.

Place Of Art

Modern India has interpreted the principle of local self-government in the terms of ensuring physical health and elementary education to the people, but does not accept aesthetic education as the governmental or municipal obligation. Her universities which, with a few exceptions, ostentatiously claim themselves to be the cradles of culture, should be correctly labelled as the cradles of cynicism. Frankly speaking, the problem of art and culture is at present in "no man's land" in India.

Tagore's idealism is not beyond achievement provided the civic corporations focus their attention on it and endeavour for its realisation. The dwellings of the citizens, however humble they be, ought to be the abodes of joy, but they are not expected to be as such unless art is interwoven as a dominant strand in the pattern of civic life. Tagore was not an idealist or a visionary. He had a deep conviction that aesthetic delight is implicit in the concept of civic life.

Art constitutes a strong cultural link between individuals and communities professing different faiths and holding divergent political views, and promotes mutual understanding and admiration between them. It provides a platform on which the citizens irrespective of their communal and political divergences meet together for a common purpose. The fact that art is an important civic problem cannot be gainsaid.

Municipal Concern

The State of Sao Palo in Brazil has founded in its capital a Municipal Department of culture whose functions are the supervision of theatres, cinemas and radio schools, provision of libraries, education and recreation and historical documentation. But the civic bodies in India furnish a striking contrast to the Municipal administration of Sao Palo, because they persistently refuse to leave the beaten track and to recognise art as a great unifying and cultural force.

The Municipal Government of the Indian cities has, so far, failed to appreciate the civic implications and cultural capabilities of art. It considers itself absolved from its obligations by ensuring physical health and elementary education to the rate-payers and expects to achieve a lot by the system of joint electorate which is mistaken as a political panacea for social evils and communal estrangement.

Civic Necessity

Clean eating houses, gymnasia, hospitals, etc., are no doubt essential to the modern civic life, but theatres, concert-halls, art-galleries and museums which minister to the aesthetic needs of the people and radiate joy in their homes should be esteemed as indispensable to a comprehensive scheme of civic organisation. Art is a vital human interest and not a luxury of the plutocrat and the bourgeois who dominate the civic machinery of India.

In India the Government has not accepted art as one of its obligations, except by providing a few art-schools. The Municipal administration has eschewed it as an anti-civic activity. The result is an unbalanced and uncontrolled artistic situation in a city like Bombay. There is no end to the growth of cine-theatres, but no addition to the few dramatic theatres which have survived. There is no independent art-gallery or a music-hall and no artistic or literary censorship on the film.

Since art is a pet aversion of the Government, the Municipality and the University, the various fine arts of India have not been reorganised on a sound national basis. The promotion of the cultural well-being and of the mental and spiritual health of the citizens is a crucial problem of civic life which the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer and the Schools' Committee are incompetent to tackle, the Municipal Government ought to recognise art as a primary civic necessity and ought to set up a machinery in order to provide and control the artistic amenities for the citizens and to convert their homes into abodes of joy and beauty.

Andheri Takes Credit

It is gratifying to note that the Gujarati Literary Conference whose fourteenth session will be held at Andheri on October 4 and 5 has not ignored, as was apprehended, the Gujarati Artistes of Bombay, but has secured their full co-operation. The reception committee has formed an exhibition sub-committee which has, among its members, some of the front-rank Gujarati artists in the city and has been authorised to organise the exhibition which is one of the features of the conference.

The session at Andheri will enable the litterateurs to establish contacts with their entire artists' world and to appreciate the art of the Gujarati artists of Bombay, some of whom, though known all over India, are unknown to the literary world of their province. The artists will also get an opportunity to acquaint their literary world with their achievements and the tendencies of their art. They should mobilise all their forces and contribute their utmost to the success of the exhibition.

Two Successful Plays

The stage of Gujarat has been admirably holding its ground against the aggression of the screen. The Deshi Natak Samaj celebrated the golden jubilee of its new social play "Sampatt Mate" by Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi on Sunday August 31 under the presidentship of Mr. Gordhandas P. Sonawalla. It should be noted that "Vadilona Vanke" which had a glorious run of 254 nights, still maintains its hold on the play-going Gujarati public. An impartial observer will gather an impression, from the audiences which both the plays have been attracting, that the professional stage is the representative stage of Gujarat.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, a distinguished citizen and patron of art and artists, presided over the fiftysecond night of "Sampatti Mate" which was reserved by the company as a benefit performance for Mr. Dwivedi and made an impressive speech which revealed his deep interest in and intimate knowledge of the theatrical art of Gujarat. He surveyed the various phases of the art and paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Dwivedi as a highly accomplished playwright. The Yuvarajasaheb of Porbandar and a few eminent citizens attended the meeting which was held on the stage. Other speakers congratulated Mr. Dwivedi on the success of his new play.

Haphazard Efforts

An article on the South Indian Films contributed by Mr. P. Sambanda Mudaliar to the "Hindu" of July 18 was a critical survey of the trends of film-music in the South. Mr. Mudaliar has rightly objected to the injudicious exploitation of the Hindustani music and to the cheap imitations of some of the film-songs of the North by the cine-artistes of the South.

Propagation of the Hindustani music in the South and of the Carnatic music in the North is most desirable, but it will not be achieved by the medley created, according to Mr. Mudaliar, by the cine-artistes of the South by haphazardly catching some airs of the North Indian Films. What is needed is mutual understanding and study of the two systems by the accredited musicians of the two zones and not the leadership of the film in matters artistic and musical.

Emulate The Example

Hyderabad State, which claims the richest artistic heritage of India within its territory, is not satisfied with its preservation as an archaeological interest only but is keen to promote the progress of arts on the lines of their glorious traditions. The Central School of Arts and Crafts to which a museum will, it is said, be added in due course and the Hyderabad Fine Arts Society constitute an important movement for the development and propagation of arts. Other States of India which claim the resources of the traditional arts ought to emulate Hyderabad by reorganising them as a living and life-inspiring force.

4,000 WORKERS IN BROACH MAY GO ON STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

About 4,000 operatives of the two mills in Broach will, it is understood, shortly go on strike as the conciliation proceedings between the authorities of the mills and the Local Textile Labour Association regarding dearness allowance are reported to have failed.

The Labour Association had demanded a dearness allowance on behalf of the operatives and referred their case to the Conciliator under the Industrial Disputes Act, but as no agreement has been reached between the mill authorities and the Labour Association. The latter has decided to call a general strike of all operatives shortly.—A. P.

UPROARIOUS ACCLAIM!

—ALL THOSE WHO WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO SEE IT ACCLAIM IT AS AN UPROARIOUS LAUGH-SHOW

SARASWATI'S Marital Comedy

'NAVARDEV'

(BRIDEGROOM)

Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE

Direction: DADASAHEB TORNEY

Starring: SUMATI GUPTE, DEEPAK, DINKAR, KAMANNA, VIJAY, SENJIT, MRS. CHITNIS, VATSALA KUMTEKAR & others.

TO-DAY: 1-30, 4, 7, 9-45 p. m.

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MAJESTIC

America's Undeclared War

By N. G. Jog

SEPTEMBER, 12.

The constitutional Pandits may say what they like but the United States is now at war with Germany. There can be no other realistic interpretation of President Roosevelt's broadcast on Thursday night.

It may be an undeclared war but so is the Sino-Japanese war which has taken the toll of a million lives during the last four years. Japan calls her bloody and prolonged aggression "an incident." President Roosevelt has dubbed his enemies as common pirates, who deserve to be and will be shot at sight in American "defensive waters" "When you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck, before you crush him."

What President Roosevelt has ordered the United States Army and Navy to do will hurt Hitler and Mussolini no end but the way he has done it will touch them really on the raw. No formal ultimatums for those totalitarian gangsters who have never shown any moral or legal scruples while dealing with their victims. They are merely warned to keep off the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defence. There is not even the discrimination between American and other ships. It is the oceans that will have to remain sacrosanct henceforth. If the Axis raiders or submarines encroach this forbidden territory, they will do so at their own peril. "The orders that I have given as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy", gravely warned the President, "are to carry out that policy—at once. So the responsibility rests upon Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

Fateful Decision

Mark those last four words. Roosevelt is not delivering a speech for the prosecution. He has established his case firmly and finally. Long before the "Greer" and "Sessa" incidents and leaving aside the sinking of the "Robin Moor", a Nazi submarine had dared to shadow an American battleship to manoeuvre itself into a position of attack.

Now there is no doubt whatsoever left in the President's mind either about the past guilt or the future design of the Nazis. At long last, after "months and months of constant thought, anxiety and prayer" he has taken the fateful decision, delivered the inexorable verdict. Now it is war and it will smell of gun-powder by whatever other name you may call it.

Those of us who have taken some pains to understand and follow the reactions of the American people and Administration to the present war will not be in the least surprised by this denouement. It was expected, in a sense even inescapable. At the same time one realises too well the consequences that would have followed a false move, the least impetuosity on the part of the President, who has never disguised his personal hatred of Nazism.

The American people, like any other sensible people, abhor war. Make no doubt about it. They don't want to draw anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. They burnt their fingers very badly in that process during 1917-18 and these memories are still fresh vivid, bitter. The American people would never have gone to war. The war had to be brought to the American people.

It was a delicate, a complicated, a seemingly impossible task. The forces arrayed against the President were strongly entrenched. Until the presidential election last November, all that Roosevelt could do was to watch and wait. And even after his record-breaking victory, he could not force the pace. He had to draw a rigid line of demarcation between his personal outspokenness and his official commitments. He had to move slowly step by step while steering the destinies of a great nation.

That is why the critical observer could detect a time lag, sometimes even a contradiction between Roosevelt's words and actions. At least twice during the last six months the President was scheduled to make a momentous pronouncement.

Freedom Of Seas

But every time the actual speech not merely fell short of public expectations but almost came as an anti-climax. He was caught between a vicious cross-fire. The Isolationists condemned him for being a war-monger while the All-Out-Aiders bitterly resented his ultra-cautious statements. The President knew his own mind but was not apparently confident that the nation was prepared to go the whole hog with him. In the Congress itself, which alone could make a declaration of war, there was a strong anti-war feeling even apart from the solid phalanx of Isolationists. Until barely two weeks ago, the chances of the Congress ratifying a war resolution were not at all bright, however willing it might have been to give all possible help to Britain.

The infinite patience and the consummate statecarft of Roosevelt has at last succeeded in cutting the Gordian Knot. President Roosevelt has now brought the war home to America and it is no exaggeration to say that none else among his compatriots could have been able to accomplish this feat in such a masterly manner. It was not for Britain that Roosevelt has taken the plunge in the war. It was for the historic, basic, fundamental American policy of the Freedom of the Seas. It was in American interest, for the vital defence of the nation that Roosevelt has taken the present decisive step. Did not a predecessor of his act similarly a hundred years ago? The Yankee is a citizen of the New World. But he worships hoary tradition far more devotedly than a old-worlder does.

Elastic Term

President Roosevelt's warning extends only to the defensive waters of America. But that is an extremely elastic term and it can very well be stretched to cover the seven seas. In fact the onus of defining that term was adroitly thrown upon the enemy himself by Mr. Cordell Hull at a press conference. He observed, "Germany's action will determine what areas the United States will consider defensive waters in which American warships will shoot first!"

Will Hitler oblige Mr. Hull by defining that term? Will he define his attitude to the President's challenge at all? Will he dare declare war upon the United States? These are crucial, pressing questions—crucial and pressing to Hitler alone! As for President Roosevelt he has crossed the Rubicon and is prepared for the worst. Hitler's verbal pyrotechnics are not going to affect him in the least!

As for Britain, her hands are immensely strengthened now. On June 22, 1941 she providentially got a mighty ally to fight the Battle of Europe shoulder to shoulder. On September 11, 1941 she has secured another powerful ally to fight the Battle of the Atlantic. The latter may not sound so providential but it is miraculous all the same.

The miracle could have been wrought by one man alone.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

A Week Of War

September 6.—A Soviet 'communique' claims the destruction of two Nazi battalions.

" 7.—U. S. Navy Department refutes the Nazi claim that the German submarine fired a torpedo in self-defence.

" 8.—It is revealed that the heaviest attack ever was made by British bombers on Berlin on Sunday night.

" 9. — Several German ships sunk in northern Norwegian waters, off Murmansk and in the English Channel.

Premier Churchill observed in the Commons that during the last two months British shipping losses were only one-third of those of the Axis.

Sept. 10.—Soviet counter-offensive succeeds in driving back the German forces in the Central Sector.

" 11.—President Roosevelt gives the "Shoot at Sight in defensive waters" order to the U. S Army and Navy.

" 12. — Russian troops force the crossing of the lower Dnieper at four points.

Hitler makes his War Winter Help Appeal.

Ujjain Lawyers To Handle Ratlam Conspiracy Case?

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, Sept. 10.

The Working President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference Syt. S. M. Agarkar, General Secretary Syt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, Joint Secretary Syt. Nandkishore Tiwari and other members of the executive and members of the Ratlam Defence Committee arrived here yesterday and to-day to acquaint and consult the leading lawyers of Ujjain for the appeal of Ratlam Conspiracy case.

Syt. T. D. Pustake, B.A., LL.B., the leading lawyer and public worker was consulted and it is understood that certain leading lawyers of Central India will be approached to appear in the appeal of the Ratlam Conspiracy case prisoners.

STATES PEOPLE WORKERS FOR INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Sept. 12.

Messrs. Hajarilal Jadia and Mahodaya members of the Working Committee of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference after observing the political situation left for Indore.

It is understood that the Working President of the C. I. States' Peoples' Conference Syt. S. M. Agarkar will acquaint Mahatma Gandhi with the present Ratlam situation.

KATKARI MURDER SUSPECTS ACQUITTED IN THANA SESSIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 12.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury, Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana, acquitted to-day, Bhiwa Balu and two others of Shedavli Village Taluka Karjat of the offence of murder in respect of a Katkari.

The three accused, who were committed to the Sessions by the Karjat First Class Magistrate, were alleged to have belaboured to death a Katkari whom they suspected of having committed housebreaking for the purposes of theft.

Though no property was stolen, it was alleged the three accused pursued the Katkari and caused him mortal injuries.

The accused denied all knowledge of the Katkari's visit and stated they were not concerned with the death of the man.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba appeared for the Crown and Mr. W. A. Rege, Pleader, defended all the accused.

4 Politicals Seriously Ill In Ratlam Jail

RATLAM, Sept. 10.

Messrs. Badrilal, Chhogalal and Chandmal Mehta, political prisoners of the Ratlam Conspiracy case are lying ill in Ratlam Jail. The condition of another political prisoner Mr. Chhunnukhan is also reported to be serious.

It may be recalled that Badrilal is attacked by cholera, still his wife was not allowed to interview and see him.

SUPPLY DEPT.'S TEXTILE SECTION

To Be Transferred To Bombay

The Government of India has decided to transfer the Textile Section of the Supply Department from Delhi to Bombay, specially the sections which deal with wool silk, coir etc. the details and the exact date of transfer will be settled as soon as Sir Homi Mody, Supply Member, returns to Simla from tour.—A. P.

FIRST MEETING OF NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Private information received in Bombay indicates that the first meeting of the National Defence Council will be held at the end of first week in October and is likely to last for about three days. It is not known whether the vacancies caused by the resignation of three Muslim Premiers will be immediately filled up or not.—A. P.

War In Pacific Imminent?

Tokyo Politician's Ominous Speech

Reply To Churchill-Roosevelt Warnings

TOKYO, Sept. 13.

AN early Japanese-American war was forecast this afternoon by Mr. Seigo Nakano, leader of Japan's only revived political party in reply to Churchill-Roosevelt warning to Japan.

"WILL FIGHT TO LAST MAN"

He was speaking before thousands of people in Tokyo. Several more thousands listened to the speech outside the hall by means of loud-speakers.

Discounting chances of a settlement between Japan, Britain and the United States, Mr. Nakano declared, that the Japanese were prepared to fight to the last man if negotiations fail.

"OIL IS BLOOD"

In officially approved, if not inspired, address Mr. Nakano warned Japanese against prolongation of the Washington negotiations lest Japan lost her chance of a southward advance.

He said that oil was blood of which Japan urgently needed transfusion. "The time may come when the blood will not be available and our planes will be grounded", he declared.

Beware Of Appeasement

Mr. Nakano warned the Government not to be deceived by any appeasement moves on the part of Britain and the United States. "Such a course would not only lead to the destruction of Japan's policy of co-prosperity in the Far East but would also promote Anglo-American economic and military hegemony in Asia."

The Official Japanese News Agency, Domei, describes Mr. Nakano as the "fiery President of the Tohokai, a rightist political group."—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOP TRAIN WRECKED

Many Officers Killed By Chinese Guerillas

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.

Land mines laid by Chinese guerillas totally wrecked a Japanese troop train in Suiyuan province, according to Chinese reports received here this day.

Many Japanese Officers are said to have been killed by the guerillas who lay in ambush on both sides of the railway line and attacked the troops with hand grenades after the land mines has exploded.—Reuter.

REPORTS OF U. S.-JAPANESE AGREEMENT "FANCIFUL"

Change Of Heart Essential Before Serious Talks Can Begin, Believes London

LONDON, September 12.

Washington reports to the effect that Japan and the United States are on the threshold of a comprehensive agreement are regarded here as fanciful. Most of them emanate from Shanghai and Tokyo. No evidence can be discovered here that any such agreement at present is in sight.

According to well-informed circles in the American capital, the position of the United States remains unchanged and some big gesture proving a change of heart on the part of Japan is necessary before serious talks can begin.

Such gesture it is suggested, might be a complete withdrawal from the Axis, although it is believed that even such a move would be only a first step which Japan would have to take and the appeasement of Japan by the selling of China down the river would not follow.

Meanwhile reports indicating optimism in Tokyo and referring to the change of tone recently in the Japanese Press are received with great interest in view of private reports that even the jingoistic Japanese militarists are sufficiently nervous to contemplate withdrawal from the Axis in order to avert consequences of worsening relations with the United States.—Reuter.

EVACUATION SCHEMES FOR BURMA

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

Burma is getting ready for whatever eventualities may lie in store for her. Burma's Civil Defence Commissioner, Mr. Richard Hunter, at a Press Conference, explained the plans for organising and coordinating evacuation schemes for the whole of Burma. Pamphlets elucidating these schemes are being distributed to the public in ten languages.—A. P.

ONLY "EXPLORATORY TALKS"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador at Vichy, delivered a copy of President Roosevelt's speech to Marshal Petain, said Mr. Cordell Hull at a Press Conference to-day.

There was absolutely nothing new in the Americano-Japanese relations, he stated. He said that only exploratory talks were in progress based on the theory that they may ascertain whether negotiations for a settlement of the Pacific problems would be feasible or desirable.

"NOT AT PRESENT"

Asked to comment on the persistent rumours that the United States Government would seek authority to arm merchantmen as protection against German warships Mr. Cordell Hull replied "Not at present."—Reuter.

Battle For Kiev Rages

Russian Troops Continue To Fight Along Entire Front

LONDON, Sept. 13.

THE Soviet Communique states that troops continued fighting along the entire front during the night.—Reuter.

Kiev Is Threatened

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"Stubborn battles along the entire front" is the laconic Soviet Russian description of the titanic struggle proceeding along the eastern front, writes "Annalist". Apart from the Soviet admission of the evacuation of Chernigov there is little that is definite in the situation.

The evacuation of Chernigov is interpreted in London as constituting a potential threat to Kiev and in the event of its progressing a menace to the whole of the Dnieper defences. It, is however, far too soon to indulge in gloomy prognostications as the Soviet troops have repeatedly shown their power to hold up the most dangerous looking rushes.

COUNTER-ATTACKS IN CENTRAL FRONT.

In the southern Ukraine, stubborn Russian resistance has held the enemy at Dneipropetrovsk and as against the crossing which the Germans claim to have made over the Dniester, further south the Soviet troops have secured firm footholds on the western bank of the river further north. In the Central Front the Russians have counter-attacked south-east of Smolensk and by recapturing Yelnya have created a dangerous situation for the Germans.

RAPID HEADWAY NOT POSSIBLE.

Communiques of both the armies this week have displayed resistance which is marked even in this campaign where the swaying Soviet and Nazi armies have been locked in deadly struggle for close upon three months. The German claim to have isolated Leningrad would seem to be premature at least and in view of the lateness of the season the German advance west of Murmansk is unlikely to make rapid headway.

"According To Plan", As Usual!

BERLIN, Sept. 13.

A communique states that Offensive operations on the Eastern Front are proceeding successfully according to plan.—Reuter.

BUT KIEV IS CONFIDENT!

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Reuter's Resident Correspondent in Moscow wires:—

The people of Kiev remain as confident as ever that the Ukranian capital will not be captured despite the threat from a new direction involved in the loss of Chernigov which was admitted on Friday.

Profiting from their experience early in August when the Germans advanced to within sight of Kiev, only to be driven back, the inhabitants have since been engaged under military direction in converting the city and its outskirts into a veritable fortress. This work has gone on incessantly for weeks while fighting is raging beyond the approaches to the city.

PREPARED FOR DEFENCE.

Major-General Dobrocerdov describing the situation at Kiev in the newspaper "Isvestia" declares that every little height—and there are many around Kiev—has been prepared for defence with barriers and anti-tank traps. Inside the city itself barricades and other defences are also ready as a result of many hours toil.

Major-Gen. Dobrocerdov further points out as evidence of Kiev's readiness for defence that in two months many German attempts to bomb the city have been unavailing. During these months, Russian airmen have destroyed 130 German planes in the approaches to Kiev. But German ground forces have much to do before they approach the fortress of the Ukrainian capital again. Between Chernigov and Kiev the country is a mixture of thick woods and peatland, linking central Russia with the steppes of the Ukraine. Rainfall is normally heavy and at this time of the year the main rivers are generally full.

In this difficult country, Russian troops are continually raiding German positions preventing the invaders from consolidating their lines. The effectiveness of night raiders particularly is shown by the wild fire which the Germans put up at night time.—Reuter.

GERMAN PATROL DESTROYED AT TOBRUK

CAIRO, Sept. 13.

A British Middle East G. H. Q. Communique to-day states:

"At Tobruk one of our patrols met and destroyed a German patrol. Our artillery fire carried out harassing fire on enemy posts causing explosions and damage. Several enemy bombing raids resulted in no material damage. In the frontier area, there was some exchange of artillery fire.—Reuter.

Prospects Of Winter 'Blitz'

Britain Mobilises Against Battle Of Flames

LONDON, Sept. 13.

New far-reaching measures to protect Great Britain in a second winter of a battle of flames were disclosed to-day (Saturday) by the British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security Mr. Herbert Morrison.

They include the re-organisation of the nation's entire fire-fighting services—brought into operation secretly on August 18—and the introduction on Sept. 22nd of a new business premises order resulting from discussions with the Trades Union Congess.

Increased powers are given to Regional Commissioners who will be assisted by Advisory Councils on which employers and Trade Unions will be represented.

A National Advisory Council for fire prevention will also be established.

Warning the country against the possibility of heavy air raids, Mr. Morrison said "if the Russians can resist or lick the Germans that will be fine. But if the Germans are able to dig in for the winter, they may bring large forces of bombers from the Eastern Front to attack Britain. I want the people to feel that the protection of their homes and business premises is a glorious act of defiance to Hitler." Already, said Mr. Morrison, the national fire service with a quarter-million men was the largest fire-fighting unit in the world. The total membership of Britain's Fire Guard in residential areas and business premises amounted to several million men and women.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Bold Bid For Political Amnesty

Speculations Follow Sapru's Speech: Issues Before Viceroy's Executive

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

Questioned by your representative, what were his reactions to the criticisms directed against him concerning certain observations he made regarding the Viceroy's Expanded Council at Calcutta, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said:

"I am as much entitled to hold my own opinion as other people are entitled to hold their opinion."

Sir Tej did not propose to say what his reaction was to those criticisms.

Following Sir Tej's observations at Calcutta regarding the Viceroy's Executive Council rumours have cropped up in political circles here to the effect that the new members of the Executive Council will try to achieve something spectacular.

One proposal that is mooted is said to be:

Government will be urged to all political prisoners.

In response to this gesture Congress and League would be expected to settle their differences and form Coalition Ministries in the Provinces.

Viceroy's Executive Council, to be reconstructed to accommodate Congress and League.

It is said Viceroy's new Cabinet will make an attempt to persuade British Government to make a fresh declaration, embodying a clear acceptance of India's demands, short of full independence, but otherwise guaranteeing equal status with the Dominions.

MEETING AT SWARAJ BHAVAN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

A meeting of Congress workers from all over the province will, it is learnt, be held in the Swaraj Bhawan on Sept. 16 at 1 p. m.

The points for consideration will include enrolment of Congress members and constructive programme.—A. P.

Congress Not Concerned With It Now

WARDHA, Sept. 13.

"The Congress being engaged in direct action is not bothered about these insignficant doings of the Government." declared Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of A. I. C. C. when interviewed by the Associated Press on the passing of the Inda and Burma Postponement of Elections Bill in the House of Commons recently.—A. P.

Trains To Go Slow During War

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

It is learnt that as a war measure the speed of trains is being reduced on the North-Western Railway from October 1, next. This will necessitate changes in the timings of trains which will come in operation from that date. —United Press.

Commerce Member's Tour

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member, Government of India, will undertake a fortnight's tour on September 19. Sir Ramaswami reaches Bangalore on September 23 to preside over the meetings of the Export Advisory council, and the Scientific Research Board Conference and reach Madras on September 29. Staying there for one day he returns to Simla on October 3 ne xt.—United Press.

Will New Council Survive Churchill Shock?

Sapru Challenges Premier And Amery To Come Out In The Open

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 13.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY PROPOSE TO GIVE NOTICE OF AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITH REFERENCE TO MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT, EXCLUDING INDIA FROM THE BENEFITS OF THE ATLANTIC DECLARATION.

CHURCHILL ADAMANT

Sapru On Premier's Declaration

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement to the press:—

"It is not surprising at all that Mr. Churchill's speech delivered three days ago should have produced such a depressing effect on the Indian mind. This was the first time that Mr. Churchill referred to India in the House and his speech goes to show that the Prime Minister has not changed his views on India. Two things emerge from his speech.

(1). That at the Atlantic meeting between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England they had in mind primarily the extension of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the states and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke and the principles which would govern any alterations in territorial boundaries of countries which may have to be made. That is, according to Mr. Churchill, quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-government institutions in regions whose people owe allegiance to the British Crown.

(2) That the declaration of August 1940 by which His Majesty's Government proclaimed that they would help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of races subject of course, to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from their long connection with India and their responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests, is now going to be treated as the polar star of Great Britain's policy towards India.

WHY THIS EXPLODED PLAN AGAIN?

It must be clear by now to Mr. Amery and Lord Linlithgow that attempts to carry Indian opinion with them in regard to this declaration have been a complete failure.

Having failed to carry with them the Congress, they have equally patently failed to carry with them the Muslim League, on whose support they had built up so much of their hopes. I have always maintained that while the minorities whoever they may be are entitled to see their rights amply and adequately protected, a policy which rests upon treating one party as a barrier against the other can at best be a temporary expedient, but is bound to lead to disastrous consequences in the end, it is not difficult for any one to see the barrenness of this policy now.

Balances and counter balances can never take the place of an abiding policy, and the spectacle that we are witnessing at the present moment in India of people being invited to join the National Defence Council joining it first and then withdrawing themselves from it by professing to divide their personalities into so many sections may be a very good instance of political rope-dancing But in truth, it is humiliating both to the Government who have received a rebuff from those on whom they had fawned and to the people of this country. All this to my mind, is the result of the policy of the Government which it has been at pains to enforce during the last 18 months but which it has by its mishandling of the situation never been able to get accepted.

MAKE IT CLEAR.

If Mr. Amery and Mr. Churchill mean to help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Races, then it is unfortunate that such masters of English Language should be unable to express themselves in clear firm and unambiguous words and give rise to so many misapprehensions and so many misunderstandings. The substantive part of their pledge is always qualified by something that follows. It has been abundantly plain for the last few months that the real trouble lies and will lie in getting British statesmen to pledge themselves to the defining of the basis of relationship between England and India in clear and unambiguous language. The words used by Mr. Churchill which qualify that pledge are "subject of course to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds races and interests."

NOT TOO LATE YET.

In themselves, these may seem to be innocuous, but in their application they are susceptible of a great deal of mischief. They undoubtedly refer to the question of the minorities, to Indian States, to problems of defence and possibly also to the problems of the services and to similar other things. If they do so, why cannot Mr. Amery make up his mind to tell us something of what his conception of those obligations is. It is no use,, Mr. Amery or British statesmen reminding us that they have already stated that they have left it to Indians to frame their own constitution. They know the difficulties which are facing—difficulties some of which at any rate have been aggravated by the unwise and short sighted policy of the British Government. An assurance of this character, therefore, should not mislead us, and I have never, since it was given felt that the position was safe. it is for this reason that I have been urging and do urge that even now it is not too late for Mr. Amery and Lord Linlithgow to impress upon His Majesty's Government that the time has come when this short-sighted policy should be definitely and positively abandoned, and His Majesty's Government should make up their mind to to courageously tell us whether are going to be treated as a dependency in future or whether we are going to be fed upon such pledges circumscribed as they always are, by cautious reservations which may mean anything or nothing.

CHURCHILL HAS MADE IT WORSE

It may be that Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the most important representative of Labour in the National Government put an interpretation on Atlantic charter which Mr. Churchill was not prepared to endorse and for that reason Mr. Churchill felt himself called upon to refer to India but he has certainly not improved the situation here on the contrary, he has made it worse, and in any case, he has queered the pitch for the expanded executive Council which, I hope, may not be prejudiced before they have begun to work as a Council.—A. P.

Sind Premier In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa arrived in Bombay by plane at 1-30 p. m. to-day.

They discussed the Sind situation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and left for Wardha in the evening.

To Proceed To Allahabad After Wardha

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

It is understood that after meeting Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha, Mr. Allah Bux and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa will go to Allahabad to see the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Naini Jail.—A. P.

CAUSE OF SIND PREMIER'S FLIGHT TO BOMBAY

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

The Premier, Khan Bahadur Allabaksh, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, leader of the Congress Assembly Party, left for Bombay by air this morning.

It is presumed that they will discuss with Sardar Patel Sind affairs, with particular reference to K. B. Allabaksh accepting a seat on the National Defence Council

A United Press message says:—

The Sind Premier's flight to Bombay follows a communication from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Sidhwa wherein Gandhiji is reported to have differed from Maulana Azad's views regarding the Congress attitude towards the Allah Bux Ministry.

Maulana Azad, it may be remembered, in a message to the Sind Congress recently suggested that the Sind Congress should not insist on Mr. Allah Bux's resignation from the Defence Council, as the Congress support to his Ministry was not conditional but due to circumstances which still existed in Sind.

6 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM YERAWDA

POONA, Sept. 13.

A further batch of six satyagrahi prisoners has been released from the Yeravda jail this morning after the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.

Paliwal & Nirbhai Arrested

AGRA, Sept. 13.

Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Alfatsingh Nirbhai, Secretary, Agra District Congress Committee were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Harnath Azad, who was detained under the Defence of India Rules since July last, was released conditionally on his giving an undertaking.—A. P.

Ex-Minister Of Orissa Not To Offer Satyagraha Again

SAMBALPORE (Orissa), Sept. 13.

Mr. Bodhram Dube, former Minister of Orissa, who was recently released from jail has intimated to Mahatma Gandhi of his inability to offer Satyagraha again owing to his own failing health and also the illness of his wife and brother. The letter has been forwarded through the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

U. S. WAR MATERIALS TO CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Important discussions are taking place in Singapore this weekend between the Malaya Government and Doctor Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic investigator in the Far East who arrived there on Friday from the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies on a mission to study possible co-ordination of production and supplies of raw materials of the democratic powers in the Far East.

Dr. Grady is also investigating the possibilities of stimulating production of certain raw materials vital to American needs and in certain areas the possibility of extending financial aid to increase the production of certain materials.

He is holding discussions here with the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas with the Ministry of Economic Warfare, with the Department of Supply and also with the leading rubber and tin producers.

Next week Dr. Grady intends to go to Simla, Colombo and Chungking and conduct similar discussions and surveys, finally taking the Clipper plane to the United States from Manila to report to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. Jesse Jones.

He said that America hopes soon to be able to increase the supplies of war materials to the Netherlands East Indies and China.—Reuter.

"HITLER IS LOSING THE WAR"

Arthur Greenwood's Optimistic Speech

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"Hitler is losing the war," declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister for Post War Reconstruction, speaking at Liverpool to-day. Mr. Greenwood said that Russia barred Hitler's way to the east. Britain barred his way to the Middle East and India and the United States had given notice that she barred his way to the west.

Hitler's treacherous attack upon the Soviet had proved a dangerous and costly crime which was draining away the life blood of hundreds of thousands of the best-trained Nazi youth. It was consuming like a raging forest fire vast accumulated stocks of oil, munitions, tanks and planes which were needed to keep his land and air forces going. The heroic resistance of the Russian armies and the peoples was an epic of this greatest of world wars.

Mr. Greenwood added "We must and will see that every necessary assistance is sent to our latest ally. Wherever Hitler is being fought is our front."—Reuter.

RHINELAND BOMBED

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Rhineland was among the R. A. F.'s targets in Germany on Friday night, according to an R. A. F. communique which states:

"Though the weather last night was again unfavourable, industrial objectives in Frankfurt and elsewhere in the Rhineland were attacked by a considerable force of aircraft of the Bomber Command. The docks at Cherburg were also bombed. Coastal command aircraft during the night made attacks on the port of St. Nazaire and on enemy shipping off the Frisian islands. A supply ship of medium size was hit. From these operations two aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing."—Reuter

Enemy Supply Ship Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Netherlands submarine has sunk an enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons.—Reuter.

Nazis In Iran Surrender

TEHERAN, Sept. 13.

After twentyfour hours of last minute stalling by the German legation, the first batch of eighty Germans left Teheran by train this morning. Of these seventy-two were being handed over to the British and the remainder to the Russians-

Notorious Nazi Agents Rounded Up

A later message from Teheran states:—

Following two remonstrations made yesterday (Thursday) by the British Minister in Teheran the German legation has finally complied in part with the British and Russian demand under the recent agreement and after the departure of the first batch of 250 Germans had been delayed 13 hours. A preliminary advance guard of eighty Germans left Teheran by train this morning 72 ae destined for British lines at Ahwaz oil station and the remainder for the Russians at Kazvin.

They left Teheran at 10 p. m. on Friday instead of at 8-30 as was originally agreed and among this first batch of fifty who are to e handed over to t he Russians are the notorious Nazi Agents. Ramon Gamotta and Meyer both the men were employees in the Iran Express Transport Company and it is believed that Gamotta is a German naval officer using an alias and it is known that he played a large part in Rashid Ali's revolt. In addition to these 50 the Russians have asked for further 42 Germans who are to leave Teheran to-morrow or later while the emainder will be handed over to the British.—Reuter.

INDIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS TO MEET

A detachment of British and Indian troops headed by the Brigadier commanding the most advanced troops in Iran is to-day paying a formal visit to the Russian troops at Kazvin. Sir Reader Bullard, the British Minister in Teheran, and the British Military Attache are also going to Kazvin where a luncheon will be given by the Officer Commanding the Russian troops. The Russian Commander will pay a return visit to the British at Hamadan in about a week's time.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI PASSES RESTLESS NIGHT

Removed To Hospital

POONA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai passed a restless night yesterday and had practically no sleep. His headache has become more severe since last evening. He feels much weaker to-day.—A. P.

Bhulabhai Sleepless

In reply to a telegraphic enquiry the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has received the following telegram from Mr. Dhirajlal Desai:

"Deeply touched your telegram. Fully appreciate sentiments feelings. Accept sincere thanks. Bhai joins."

"Father's condition unchanged In addition pain in head restarted and sleepless."

DHIRUBHAI.

BHULABHAI REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who was ill in jail, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital just now for medical observation.

He has been placed in a special ward.—A. P.

EARLIER

POONA, Sept. 12.

Enquiries made this morning reveal that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's condition shows no sign of improvement.

His headache, it is learnt, still persists and he feels much weaker than yesterday.—A. P.

Sugar Will Cost You More!

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

A 'communique' issued from the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited states that "the Government of U. P. and Bihar have sanctioned the raising by the Syndicate of the selling price of all sugars of 1940-41 season first by one anna and subsequently by a further one anna. The first increase in price will come into effect from 22nd September, 1941 and the second from the 15th October, 1941.—A. P.

BRITISH EXPERTS IN TURKEY!

ANKARA, Sept. 13.

Two British experts have arrived here at the invitation of the Turkish Defence Ministry to give advice on the basis of practical experience of warfare during the past two years. They are Chief Constructor W. J. A. Davies, O.B.E., and Engineer Rear-Admiral G. Morgan. Both were well-known Rugby football players the latter having been Captain of England.—Reuter

MAYON VOLCANO IN ACTION

MANILA, Sept. 13.

The Mayon volcano described as "the world's perfect cone" situated 2,000 miles east of Manila is in course of eruption. The nearby villages are in danger and police patrols are rushing to neighbourhood.—Reuter.

INDO-CEYLON TALKS

Question Of Registration Of Non-Ceylonese

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

"We are still considering" was all that the Leader of the Ceylon delegation Mr. D. S. Senanayake would tell pressmen who asked what progress the Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Conference was making.

After a little more than an hour's discussion to-day the Conference adjourned till to-morrow. (Sunday) it was officially stated to-day that the Conference discussed the "question of registration of non-Ceylonese as well as the question of limitation of employment by quotas."—A. P.

The Indo-Ceylon Conference is coming to end its labours but what the result of the Conference will be it is yet too early to foresee. This appears to be the impression in well-informed circles. The Conference now has had eight sittings and two more are put down as definite.

Almost all the subjects at issue between the two countries including immigration, franchise and the principles of the immigration, and registration of non-Ceylonese Bills (now before the State Council) had been discussed and the extent to which each side is prepared to meet the other's points of views set out in definite form. On some points the prospects of agreement are regarded as bright while on certain others, differences still appear to persist discussions hereafter, it is believed, will attempt to take in the picture as a whole and try if adjustments cannot be made for an agreement on all points.—A. P.

CHINESE VICTORY

CHUNKING, Sept. 13.

A Japanese offensive in Northern Hunan has been repulsed and Chinese forces regained possession of Tayunshan mountains according to Chinese dispatches from Hunan front. The Japanese losses in the week-long battle amounted to 2,400 men.—Reuter.

NATIONAL GALLERY HONOURS TAGORE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Bernard Shaw, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery in London has agreed to hang portraits of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore painted by Sir William Rothenstein and Sir Muirhead Bone. Sir Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery has made this move on behalf of the Tagore Society.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S EXHAUSTION BY WINTER?

CAIRO, Sept. 13.

By the end of winter Germany will hardly be able to carry on the war, owing to the Russian resistance and the continued R. A. F. raids. This is the opinion of a senior German air force officer at present stationed in Athens, writes Reuter's special correspondent in Middle East.

This frank confession was made to a Greek student, one of the many escaped from Athens recently and eventually reaching Syria and thence making their way to Egypt.—Reuter.

SHE'S SMASHED THE BOX-OFFICE WITH SONG

LEELA CHITNIS AS

CHITRA PRODUCTIONS

KANCHAN KANCHAN

with ARUN, MUBARAK, PRAMILA, NAGENDRA, VIMLA VASHISHTA

Directed by: MANIBHAI VYAS

2nd Blitz Week

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

MATINEE TO-DAY 1-30 p. m.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED NICELY APPLAUDED

RANJIT'S Great Social

Shadi

Held over for 10th week

Directed by: JAYANT DESAI

Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Mat. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p m

OPERA HOUSE

In 6th WEEK

WHEN A SISTER WEEPS BROTHERHOOD IS BORN:

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Sister

Starring:

SHEIKH MUKHTAR NALINI JAYWANT. HARISH KANAIYALAL. HUSNA BANU

Direction: MEHBOOB

TO-DAY AT

PATHE

Matinee today at 12-30

Other Shows at 3-30. 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"Only Possible Reply To Nazi Piracy"

Defensive Action By U. S. Amounts To Attack, Says "Times"

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"A great speech by a great man on behalf of a great country"—is the Australian Labour Leader Curtin's description of President Roosevelt's broadcast—is "borrowed" by "The Times" to-day as the best description of the impression the speech has made in Great Britain as well as in the British Empire, the Allied countries and Neutrals who have not fallen victims to Axis propaganda or terrorism.

"The Times" opines that President Roosevelt has made the only possible reply to the piratical attacks of the German navy upon the American flag.

Regarding Germany's future conduct, "The Times" says that possibly it will largely depend upon the attitude of Japan. "If they could be certain the Japanese would join them in fighting America they might be ready to provoke a conflict," "The Times" continues and points out that the Tri-partite Pact only pledges assistance if one of the contracting parties is "attacked" by a power not at present involved.

It may not be easy to persuade Japan. The defensive action taken by the United States amounts to an attack, declares "The Times" adding that "the Japanese have been very guarded so far in their comment on the "Greer" incident.

They do not seem at all likely to commit themselves to active support of Germany's lawless methods of sea warfare, at any rate, until the position on the Russian front is a good deal clearer than it is at present".

But if Germany could achieve a quick victory over Russia, "The Times" considers Japan's attitude would become much more bellicose and this in turn would encourage Germany to provoke a collision with the American navy in her efforts to prevent supplies from reaching this country. The more reason therefore for doing everything possible to help the Russian armies in the great fight they are making," comments "The Times" and continues, "that was doubtless in President Roosevelt's mind when he emphasised that the American policy of the freedom of the seas applied not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and all other oceans as well".

Here is the answer "swift and firm" to Mr. Churchill's expressed wish that the help afforded by American patrol of the western hemisphere might be greater, comments the "Daily Telegraph".

The paper continues "The safety lane thus established between the American seaboard and Iceland will be inestimable, though it is too soon to say that it is a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler's Atlantic challenge."

The "Telegraph" regards as perhaps the most important thing that emerges the fact that the American people have fully made up their minds to face whatever risks may be involved in rendering ever-increasing aid to Britain and taking ever stronger measures to ensure that aid arrives.

The leading provincial papers are equally enthusiastic.

"Decisive Stage Forward"

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the broadcast "carries American policy a decisive stage forward", while it does not push the United States nearer to the war unless Hitler likes to take it as a provocation.

Commenting that the immediate entry of the United States into the war would not produce any spectacular change and might mean a setback to the supplies to Britain, and certainly to Russia, the "Manchester Guardian" adds: "When the United States does intervene with full and decisive effect, as we may trust she will before the end—let it be at a stage when her preparations and power are made complete, but let it not be too late."

"Gone Beyond It."

The "Yorkshire Post" states, "not long ago the great issue in the United States was whether American warships should take part in convoy escort work. The President has now left that aside. He has gone beyond it."

The "Liverpool Daily Post" declares: "President Roosevelt's announcement considered together with the unrestricted help America is giving to the democracies, it is clear that the distinction between non-belligerency and belligerency of the United States has at last almost reached a vanishing point."—Reuter.

Turkish Question To Be X'Rayed At Hitler-Ribbentrop-Papen Parleys

GERMANY FORTIFIES BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORTS

Will Soviets Declare War On Bulgaria?

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Turkey will be the subject of discussion between Hitler, von Ribbentrop and von Papen, the Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, according to Martin Agronsky, the Ankara correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company.

General Rohde, the German military and air attache in Ankara has been recalled, says Agronsky, to Berlin by von Papen and is expected to participate in the conference and also consult his army superiors.

According to Axis circles, adds Agronsky, the Turkish political and military position will be thoroughly explored on both sides.

"Reliable foreign diplomatic advice from Bulgaria certainly does not indicate that a German attack is imminent or that the Germans are concentrating any large numbers of troops either near the Turkish frontier or anywhere in Bulgaria itself."

"It is however equally evident that the Germans are putting a considerable amount of effort into enlarging and fortifying the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Burgos and Varna".

Agronsky, says that he is informed from Sofia that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov's sharp note to the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow "has gone a long way towards damping Nazi-inspired martial ardour.

It is understood that the Bulgarian Minister informed his Government that the Soviets are in a mood to declare war on Bulgaria if the Nazis are permitted to establish more military bases for operations that could be dangerous to the Soviet.—Reuter.

Americans Of German Descent Pledge Help To Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

A recently formed organisation in the United States calling itself "Loyal Americans of German descent" has just telegraphed President Roosevelt wholeheartedly approving his radio address and "the action it indicated."

The organisation assured the President, "You can count upon our determination and help in routing Hitlerism everywhere."—Reuter.

Reaction To Hull's Statement On "Shoot First" Order

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Mr. Cordell Hull "spoke obscurely" and did so with obvious intent states a Washington dispatch, commenting on the Secretary of State's statement on the "shoot first" order.

Nevertheless, it is added, his words were a plain warning to Berlin that attacks on shipping of any flag anywhere in the globe held possibilities of American retaliation.

In effect, the dispach adds, Mr. Cordell Hull's statement made all navigable waters in the world a potential American defence zone.—Reuter.

German Radio On Roosevelt's Speech; Attacks Him For "War-mongering"

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"What President Roosevelt said in his speech was to be expected," was the German Radio comment on Friday night on Roosevelt's speech.

"His present order to shoot at sight is only a public announcement of the order which he had given in the middle of July. It proves that President Roosevelt is determined to continue his war-mongering. He did not define the waters to which the order applied. The notion of Western Hemisphere is elastic for President Roosevelt as the attack on Iceland has shown."—Reuter.

Five ringleaders of the Iraqi rebellion who took refuge in Iran have expressed the desire to return to Iraq for trial by court-martial according to reports from Bagdad.—Reuter.

King Inspects Spectacular Parades

U. S. Aircraft Fly In "V" Form To Witness Performance

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with British army writes:—

A fully manned and equipped British armoured division gave impressive evidence of the new power of Britain's army to-day when its thousands of tanks, mobile guns, armoured fighting vehicles, motor cyclists and transport swept past His Majesty the King along a broad heath in the Eastern counties.

The division is one of the several which Britain now possesses at home and overseas and the King's inspection was an implied tribute to three significant developments. To the results of the tank drive in Britain's factories, to the reorganisation of the striking power of the British army since the days of the sole armoured division in the battle of France, to the steady preparation for the opening of a second front against Germany to assist Russia and help drive from Europe Hitler's armoured might.

The ground was rough before the saluting base and tested the divisions drill in fighting formation. A single tank rumbled on a short way and then stopped.

American aircraft belonging to the division's own army co-operation unit—not, of course its sole air support which can be called upon—led in a "V" formation the review which brought out the elite of Britain's fighting army, every familiar and new detail of this many million pound sterling blitz weapon—the price of the biggest battleship.—Reuter.

CREW OF 'MONTANA' SAVED

WASHINGTON, September 12.

The State Department announced that the American owned steamship "Montana" flying the Panamanian flag has been torpedoed and sunk 'en route' from the United States to Iceland. All the 26 members of the crew were saved. None of the crew was American.

The State Department said that the "Montana" was formerly a Danish ship named "Paula" before she was requisitioned by the Maritime Commission.

She sailed on August 29 from Wilmington in north Carolina for Iceland with a cargo of lumber for the Iceland Government.

"Montana" was a ship of 1,549 tons whose original port registry was Esbjerg, Denmark.

The crew of the "Montana" which included one Greek, one Bengian and one Spaniard took to the boats. According to a navy report the "Montana" was torpedoed at 8-45 a.m. yesterday.

It is reported in Washington that the torpedoeing of the "Montana" was seen from an aeroplane whose occupants are stated to have watched the crew take to the boats after the ship had been hit. It is understood that the aircraft was not American.

The spot at which the American owned ship was sunk is situated between Iceland and Greenland, being a little more than a third of the way from Cape Farewell in Greenland to Reykjavik in Iceland.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL, LEAD AND ZINC AVAILABLE FOR RUSSIA

CANBERRA, Sept. 13.

Australia has surplus stocks of wool, lead and zinc concentrates available for Russia and other allies, said Mr. Murphy, Commerce Department Secretary.

Russia had arranged with the United Kingdom to order surplus stocks from the Empire through the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, added Mr. Murphy.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

It is reported from Washington that the arming of American merchant ships is likely to be proposed by the administration.—Reuter.

They said she was a 'wet-blanket.' She was too miserable to care.
WINCARNIS
made this amazing difference
Then a friend told her about Wincarnis, the wonderful tonic wine. Now she's got back her old vitality, energy, bursting health.
W/108

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 9, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 21, 1360
Parsi: Farvardin 10, 1331
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 48m.
Hightide: 5-22; 16-37
Lowtide: 11-26; 23-33
Western India Badminton Championship, Bombay Gymkhana.
War Fund Football Match: Rovers' Cup Visitors' XI v. Bombay XI, Goegeage: 4-45 p.m.

PRESS NOTIFICATION

From the midnight of the 14th instant rates for telegrams to Thailand via Calcutta Rangoon or Chittagong, Rangoon or Madras Rangoon will be for ordinary rupee one per word.

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: The half-yearly general meeting of the Billawar Association will be held at 2 p.m. and an extraordinary general meeting at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at 17, Raghunath Dadaji St., Fort.

C. P. TANK KHADI EXHIBITION

On Saturday Mr. Mahadev Desai declared open the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Hirabagh, organised by the C.P. Tank Spinning Class. The exhibition will remain open upto 21st inst.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychism and Spirituality" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

KAPOLE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY: The 2nd annual meeting of the above society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Society's office, Seth B. N. Free Reading Room Hall, Sandhurst Rd. Elections will also be held at the same time and same place.

KERALEEYA SEVA SANGHAM: A meeting of the members of the North Bombay area of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilalee Seva Sangham will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Bombay Gymnastic Institute Hall, near Kamdar Maidan, Parel, to elect a sub-committee to manage the newly started Reading Room and Library.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY: Under the auspices of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, the 79th birthday anniversary of Srimat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Vanamali Hall, Dadar. The Hon. Mr. Justice K.C. Sen will preside.

CHARKHA CLUB, MATUNGA: Under the auspices of the Charkha Club, Matunga, a mass spinning demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) between 3 and 4-30 p.m. at Napoo Hall, to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti. At 4-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting when prominent leaders will speak on the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: All Kannadigas are invited to a discourse on "Shabda-Rupa" in Kannada by the well-known scholar Vidya Bhushan Sri Sampatkumaracharya of Melukote, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the National Kannada Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

BOM GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (Red Flag): The Managing Committee of the Union will meet at its head office (Dalvi Building, Parel), to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

Under the auspices of the B.G.K.U. (Red Flag) a meeting of the textile workers will be held on the Delisle Rd. Maidan, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS: An ordinary meeting of the General Body of all the members of the Bombay Branch of the Nations' League of Pen Friends and Young Folks' Brotherhood will be held at the Forbes Gujerati Sabha Hall Congress House Lane, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. to elect the working committee of the Bombay Branch for the current year, which will be followed by a light musical programme.

UNVEILING VISWESVARAYYA'S PORTRAIT: Under the auspices of the Mysore Association, Matunga, a public meeting has been arranged to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, to celebrate the 81st birthday of Sir M. Viswesvarayya, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. N. Iyengar, the President of the Association. Dr. J.A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, will unveil a photo of Sir M. Viswesvarayya on the occasion.

Y.M.H.A. LECTURES: His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya Swami of Goverdhan Math, Puri, will deliver public lectures in English on Sunday (to-day) and Monday (15th Sept.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Pate Road, on "Mathematics Vedic and Modern Compared and Contrasted" (with blackboard demonstration). His Holiness will also deliver a lecture in Hindi on Tuesday (Sept. 16) at the above place and time on "Jain Dharma."

The Government of Ceylon has withdrawn quarantine restrictions on account of smallpox against arrivals by air and sea from Bombay and Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Torrid Zone". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Raffles". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardeshi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Missing Ten Days". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khasanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Navardev" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 67,03,711/12/6.
For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,326/6/9 Mr. S.G. Velinker. Rs. 500 Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji. Rs. 229/7 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co. Rs. 100 Messrs. Rasiklal Shantilal and Co.
For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 500 Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji.
For Families of the Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 500 the Provincial Rangers' Assocn.
For the Girl Guides Ambulances: Rs. 6,550 the Girl Guides of the Bombay Presidency.
For the R.A.F. Rs. 150 Mr. A. McCulloch. Rs. 100 Mr. A. R. Chisholm.
Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 67,14,176/4/6.

Reserve Bank Employees' Demands

The 18th Annual General meeting of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association was held on Saturday, in the Bank premises, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, President of the Association presiding.

After reading the messages of goodwill from the Governor of the Bank and from Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Hon. Secretary of the Association, read out the Annual Report and the statement of accounts.

A number of resolution touching upon dearness allowance, revision of scales of pay regarding D class employees, etc. were proposed, seconded and passed unanimously by the members.

New office-bearers and the Managing Committee were elected.

Associating himself with their feelings, the President in his concluding speech said that the association was no longer a baby but 18 years old and naturally had its own responsibilities towards its members. They should not only manufacture coins for others to spend, but to stand united together, steadfast in their efforts and bring to the notice of the authorities their legitimate grievances and get them redressed.

All India Village Industries Association

GANDHI JAYANTI PROGRAMME

During the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations a Gram Udyog Week will be observed in Bombay between 18th and 25th Sept. To induce the public of Bombay to give their support to village products and to enlist their support to the cause of village welfare, it is proposed to carry on during the week special propaganda comprising the following items of work:—Public meetings at different centres to explain importance of the week. Arrangements will be made to distribute and spread Mahatma Gandhi's message on the occasion. Literature on village industries will be distributed and sold and visits paid to chawls and houses to explain significance of the movement and register those who agree to buy village products.

Increase In Price Of Quinine

The sale price of five-grain quinine tablets supplied by the Bombay Government Health Department to Government Departments and Local Bodies has been increased. The price of 1,000 tablets has been raised from Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 15 and of 100 tablets from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-8-0.

From Cradle To Boiling Pot

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A five month's old daughter of Ganpat Shinde, a dyer residing at Shaitan Chowki, was swung in a cloth cradle, when the sticks supporting the cradle slipped and the child was thrown into a pot of boiling water which was nearby. It was removed to the hospital where it died yesterday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day.

LORRY DRIVER ON BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE

BOMBAY, Friday.

The case in which Makhanlal Chakravarty, a lorry driver, and a foreman attached to the Government Ordnance Depot at Sewri is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of 20 gallons of petrol, alleged to have been disposed off to Mr. George Norman Gaitly, Electrical Foreman of the G. I. P. Railway at Victoria Terminus, came up for further hearing before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Friday afternoon.

The case was conducted by the Police Prosecutor Mr. Leon D'Souza. The accused was defended by Mr. Mahale, while Mr. Couto watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Gaitly.

The prosecution story was that the accused was in charge of a brake-van which accompanied the Ordnance Depot's convoy from Sewri to Victoria Terminus on May 29 last. The convoy was carrying motor-cycles to be dispatched to Poona.

The break-down van of which the accused was in charge, carried a certain amount of petrol to be supplied to various lorries of the convoy in case of emergency.

The prosecution alleged, that on the day in question, no petrol was used by the convoy lorries, but that the accused had parked his van near Mr. Gaitly's office, and had delivered over all the petrol tins to him.

Joseph Albert James one of the drivers of the convoy, stated in his evidence that when all the lorries of the convoy were parked at the Victoria Terminus he had seen some tins being taken to and deposited at Mr. Gaitly's office and so when Mr. Gaitly came out of the office, he questioned him about them. Mr. Gaitly said nothing, but quietly walked into the office, and after a few moments came back, and asked him to go about.

Cross-examined by the Defence Counsel, the witness flatly denied having gone to Victoria Terminus for his own purpose, and stated that he was ordered by the superviser to go there.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned to September, 17.

A separate complaint has been lodged against Mr. Gaitly. This case will be taken up only when the present case is over.

LECTURE ON TWO YEARS OF WAR

Under the auspices of the War Publicity Committee a lecture on "Two Years of War Debit and Credit" by Capt. H. N. Newey, M.B.E., has been arranged in Sir C. J. Hall at 6-15 p.m. on Friday, September 19th, when Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.—In pursuance of a requisition by several members of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, an emergent meeting of the Committee will be held tomorrow to discuss Mr. Fazlul Huq's letter to the League, Secretary.—United Press.

Walchand Indicts Govt. Of India

Obstructing Indian Motor Industry And Misleading Secretary Of State

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand has issued the following statement:—

Judging from the cabled version of the Secretary of State's reply to Mr. Charles Ammon in regard to Indian Motor Industry, the attitude of the Secretary of State is indefensible. He speaks evasively, as if the manufacture of automobiles is not a part of war effort. The responsibility of misleading him to this state of mind is that of the Government of India.

The automobile scheme has actively been before the Government of India for the last five years. Since the outbreak of the war, the promoters have modified their demands necessitated by war conditions, and they have been urging upon the Government of India to treat the scheme as war effort, because of the great part of the programme of mechanisation of the army has been playing. The Government of India, having failed in their duty towards India in the matter of industrialisation, are now trying to cloak their indifference by saying that the war is an obstacle in the way of starting this industry now. The Commerce Member is already making his plans to meet the post war depression. When is India therefore going to have automobile industry then?

COLOSSAL DRAIN.

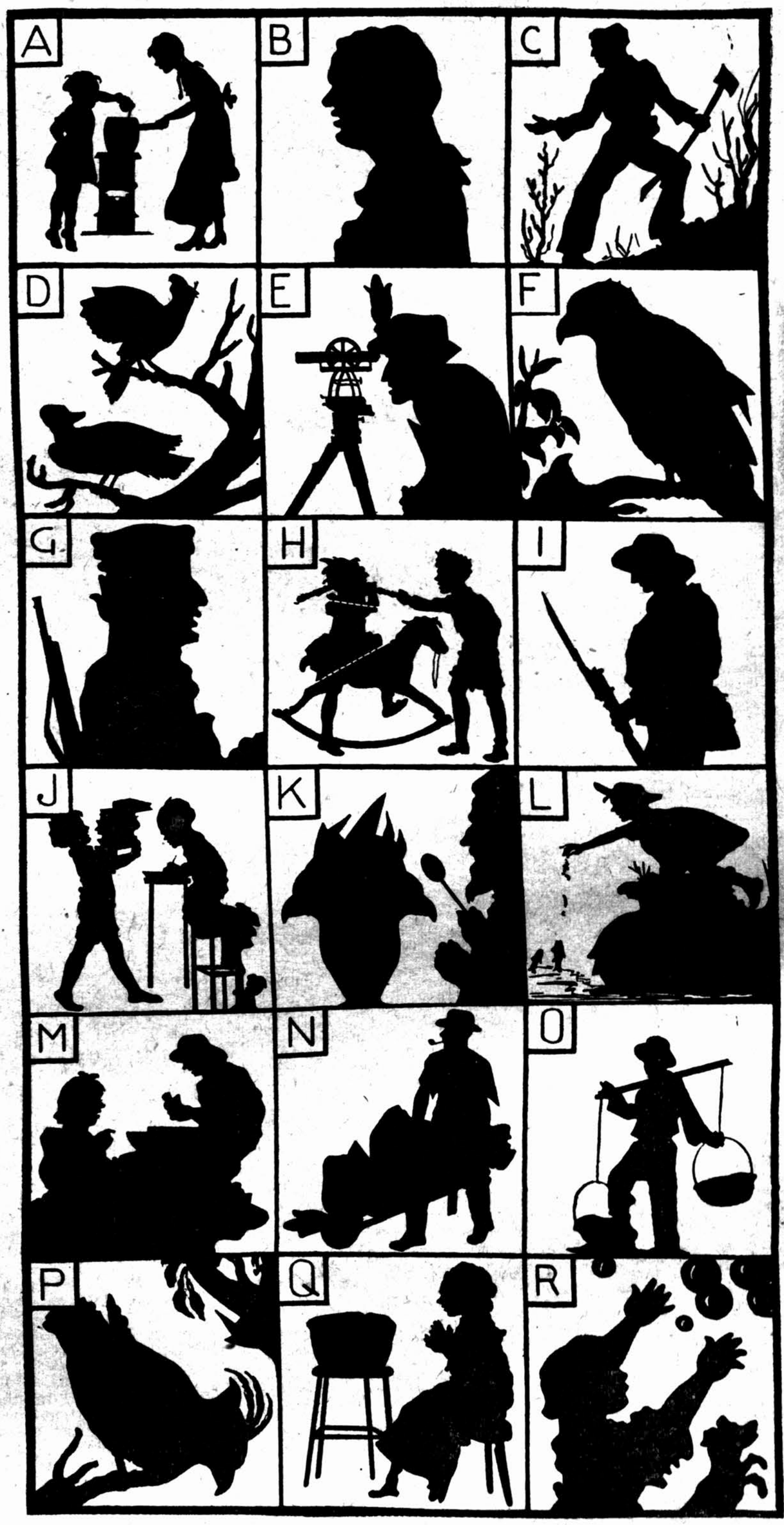
It cannot be forgotten that after the war broke out, a big war order to the extent of 60,000 vehicles worth about 24 crores of rupees has been passed on to Foreign manufacturers. The Indian taxpayer pays this amount, but India has been denied the opportunity to start her own automobile industry and meet at least some percentage of war needs. It takes only about seven months in the normal course to erect an automobile factory with high priorities. If the Government of India had adopted a more reasonable and friendly attitude, the position would entirely be different to-day.

Look at the picture in Canada and Australia. The Canadian and Australian Governments have under definite arrangement with Great Britain fostered the establishment of engineering factories for the manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts, including complicated machinery as engines for aeroplanes. In the latter country which is not so well placed as India, aeroplanes are being manufactured, and while in the case of the Bangalore factory, we are only able to do assembling after so many months of negotiation with the Government of India. The Australian Government expended 1-1/2 millions in bounties and giving facilities to stimulate the production of automobiles in that country.

DISMAL PICTURE IN INDIA.

The picture in India is different. The Government of India have actually obstructed and are still obstructing by putting up excuses which will not stand any examination by an impartial authority and by refusing to treat it as war potential, particularly when the managing personnel, finance, labour and raw materials are available in plenty in this country.—A. P.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION



This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th September, 1941 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons, be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPT., 1941

Silhouette Competition 14/9/'41.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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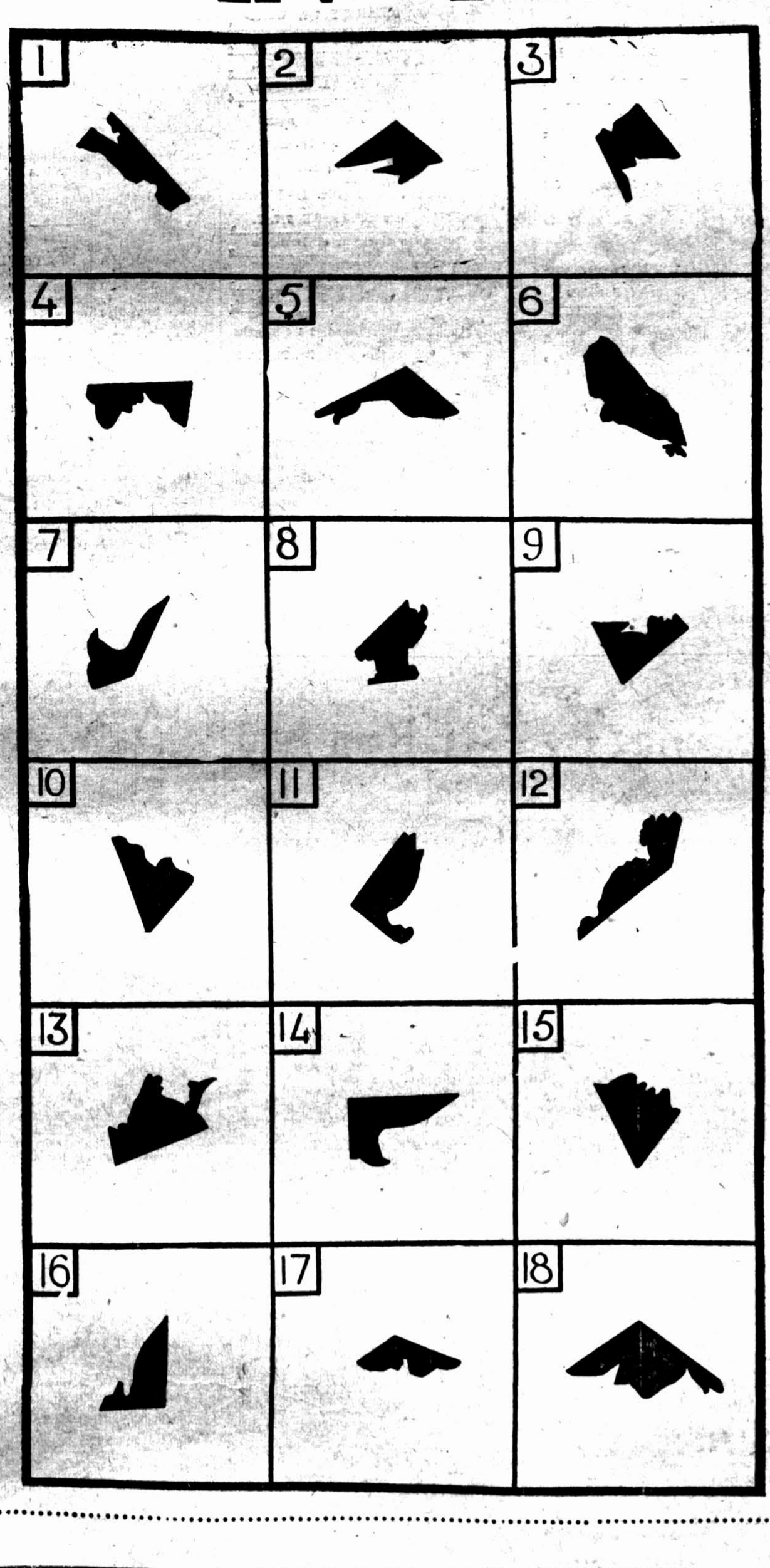
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



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POONA BIG MEETING FOURTH DAY

Punters Have A Disastrous Day

EASTERN PRIDE BEATS THE 5 TO 1 ON FAVOURITE GAY SPANIARD IN THE GOLD CUP

The day's programme was decided in cloudy weather and from the seventh race onwards it was drizzling.

Thrilling finish was witnessed in the opening event. Amir Ahmed the young apprentice Jockey scored on Zamil Al Iraq by a short-head from Sohrab Dalli Al Iraq was placed third a neck behind and a short-head separated him from Lala. Before the numbers went up the board I was of opinion that the fourth horse had his head in front of the third.

Columbine a neglected candidate annexed the Probynabad Plate from Well Masked and Princess Best. Respite who started last of the field filled in the fourth place.

Sibbritt steered Vezou to victory in the Lawn Plate. The raging favourite Tiger Kid was not in the money but ran well and is sure to find early winning opportunity.

The Rajaram Chhatrapati memorial Gold Cup saw the 5 to 1 on favourite Gay Spaniard succumb to Eastern Pride by 2 1/2 lengths. The Masked Jester colt this time behaved badly at the start and lost a couple of lengths.

Sheritoy cleverly handled by Mahomed Khan won the Probynabad Plate (Div. I) Excellent was out of the race from the beginning.

Archmcon captured the New Castle Plate in excellent style and am of opinion that the grey would do well in higher class to which he has earned promotion. Northern Lights who was backed down to evens finished down the field.

Solmint scored easily in the Paddock Plate. Tall Story interfered with Shalivahan and thereby made him loose many lengths.

Norman Whiteside got his first winning chance of the season by steering home Clarify in the Lawn Plate (Div. I) Sundial heavily supported could only finish fourth.

Spitfire passed the winning post a length ahead of Akhu Amin in the Beyrut Plate (Div. I). Dahman Suri had good following but disappointed after showing well in the straight.

Five nominators of the Double Event were rewarded Rs. 736-8 each while only six who nominated the Treble event got Rs. 644 apiece.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
The Chief of Bilkha's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 7/13 (cd. 7/6), Amir Ahmad 1
Mr. Syed Saleh's SOHRAB 7/11, Kamble ...2
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 7/9 (cd. 7/2), Chavan 3
Mr. C. J. Vardhman's LALA 7/13, R. Jadhav 4
All ran.
Won by short head, neck, short head.
Time: 1 min. 52 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 76 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by D.M. Mistry.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Wemyass' COLUMBINE 8/2, Harding 1
Mr. B.W. Figgins' WELL MASKED 7/9 (cd. 7/12), Southey 2
Mr. G. Dharamsey's PRINCESS BEST 8/6 (cd. 8/9), Smart 3
Mr. G. Dharamsey's RESPITE 7/9, Britt...4
Not run: Firdouse 8/2, Ginger Cat 7/11, Full Faith 7/9.
Won by 1/2 length, neck, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 18 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 138 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 46 and Rs. 51 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. F. Bullock's VEZOU 8/9, Sibbritt 1
Mr. A.S. Tyebjee's CANVASAIL 9/0, Raffaele 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BEST LUCK 8/9, Jones 3
Mrs. Justice's AQUAFORTIS 8/0, Meekings 4
Not run: Wonderful 8/2.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length
Time: 1 min. 31 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 28 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. M.S. Hakim's EASTERN PRIDE 9/2, Burn 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9/13, Britt 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's POMPEIAN 8/13, Brace 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 8/11, Marrable 4
Not run: Advance 7/4.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 31 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by E.C. Forsyth.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. C.A. Murad's SHERITOY 8/6 (cd. 8/3), Mohd. Khan 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's CARLYON 9/2, Carr 2
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's BAY NAZIR 8/4, Sibbritt 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8/13, Raffaele 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 17 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 68 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ARCHMOON 9/4, Britt 1
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's CASH 7/11, Whiteside 2
Mr. A.H. Wadia's MINISTRONE 8/0, Raffaele 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's LE DUC 8/5 (cd. 8/2), Mohd. Khan 4
Not run: Philtre 7/7, Hassina 7/7.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length
Time: 2 mins. 39 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 40, Rs. 36 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's SOLMINT 9/0, Carr 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RESPIRATOR 9/2, Maxwell 2
Mr. S.C. Woodward's CARABAS 8/7, J. O'Neale 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 8/5, Britt 4
Not run: Monocle 9/0.
Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 21, and Rs. 70 for places.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 20 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 12 2/5 secs.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. A.H. Wadia's CLARIFY 7/9, Whiteside 1
Mr. B.D. Garware's BHAU GESTE 7/9, Laloo 2
Sir Homi Mehta's SUGAR BABY 7/9, Britt 3
Messrs. M.A. and Abde A. Tyebjee's SUNDIAL 9/0, Raffaele 4
Not run: Royal Warrant 8/0.
Won by short head, 6 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 77 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 7/7, J. O'Neale 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's AKHU AMIN 9/0, Britt 2
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's JOHN WILKES 7/7, Whiteside 3
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8/0, B. McKuade 4
Not run: Subhi Jazira 8/0.
Won by 1 lenth, short head, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 55 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by S. H. Agha.

I. F. C. Shield

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12

In the I. F. C. Shield Tournament, the Edwards Club, Cawnpore defeated the Moghal Club, Delhi by two goals to one and the Hero Football Club, Ambala, qualified themselves for the semi-finals by beating the R. M. Sporting Calcutta by seven goals to nil.—A.P.

MOHENDRA MEMORIAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

In the Mohendra Memorial Football Tournament to-day Delhi Union defeated Madhupur Recreation Club by three goals to nil.—A. P

CALCUTTA RACES

Gujadhur Saddles Eight Winners

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The last day of the Calcutta Monsoon meeting concluded with four favourites winning during the afternoon and the bumper crowd that attended were pleased with the results.

The first two races were won by unfancied horses, but on form Royal Sceptre, who won the first race and Veece the Second, should have been followed. The remaining four races were won by favourites and each winner carried a lot of money.

Trainer J Clarke and jockey Ermer had each three winners to their credit.

One of the most successful trainers during this season is Mr. A. Gujadhur, who saddled eight winners with four horses. Voil D'Gama won three consecutive races, Imprint twice, Day Lad once and Pooh Bear twice.

The following are the results of today's Calcutta Races:—

First Race 3-00 p.m.
SARGODHA PLATE. Distance 9 furlongs
ROYAL SCEPTRE 9/10, Scarlet ... 1
AMIABLE 8/4, Baker 2
HANS 8/9, Morley 3
HOOR 7/7, Stead ... 4
Not run, Watchman Hero.
Tote: Rs. 122/8 for win, Rs. 45, Rs. 64, Rs. 49/8 for places

Second Race 3-30 p.m.
LAWN PLATE. (Div. II) Distance about 6 furlongs.
VEECE 8/2, Sharp 1
THE SKIER 8/4, Peacock 2
MELVIC 7/13, Ayres 3
THORNLET 7/7, Elliot 4
Not run:—Vitallis, Silent, Dave, Overflow.
Tote: Rs 140/8 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 14, Rs. 19 for places

Third Race 4 p.m.
THE KEMPTON PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs
ROYAL LINK 8/13, Ermer 1
RED WAGGON 7/9, Peacock ... 2
WIDDEN HILL 8/8, Harris ... 3
IMPETUS 8/3, Sharp ... 4
Not run:—Droichead Nua, Desirous
Tote: Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14, Rs 21 and Rs. 23/8 for places.

Fourth Race 4-30 p.m.
NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs
ROSE KING 8/2, Ermer 1
J ANNE 8/6, Morley 2
BOTHER 7/7, Baker 3
STARBINE 9/4, Higson 4
Not run:—Bachelor Belle, Gracious King, Shannad
Tote: Rs 55 for win, Rs. 17, Rs 15/8, and Rs 39/8 for places

Fifth Race 5 p.m.
LAWN PLATE (Div I). Distance 6 furlongs
POOH BEAR 8/9, Ermer 1
LAGUNA GRANDE 7/7, Ayre's ... 2
TEWINA 8/1, Morley ... 3
JUSTICE 9/5, Higson ... 4
Not run:—Imprint Flames.
Tote: Rs 31 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 14/8, Rs 18 for places

Sixth Race 5-30 p.m
CROXTON PARK PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs
LIMEHOUSE 9/7, J D Tanner ... 1
VERBSON 10/0, Pecker ... 2
STARBRONZE 10/12, Pool 3
FOURTH ESTATE 11/6, Farmer ... 4
Not run:—Jeanne, First Blood, Gracious King.
Tote: Rs 27/8 for win, Rs. 15/8 and Rs 26 for places

Week-End Cricket

Tall Scoring By V. N. Raiji And S. N. Dossa

SEVERAL HALF-CENTURIES RECORDED IN SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Bright cricket was witnessed on Saturday afternoon at various gymkhana, grounds and other cricket—pitches in the city.

Playing for the home-team on the Hindu Gymkhana ground against Bombay Municipal Sports Club V. N. Raiji and S. N. Dossa knocked up a magnificent 81 and 86 respectively, the latter remaining unbeaten.

On the Parsi Gymkhana ground K. R. Meherhomji starting the game for the home team against the John Bright Cricket Club took his score to 60 in no time, thus giving a magnificent lead to his side. K. B Mehta from the same side retired after completing his 56. D. Wadia from the rival team responded with a smart 73.

In a two days fixture at the Brabourne Stadium, P. D'Souza of the Sydenham College, playing on behalf of the Bombay University team, was the only one of his side to carry his score to 50.

Another half-century was recorded by A. M. Aga on the Islam Gymkhana ground where the home team had entertained the Prabhu Young Cricketers.

No extraordinary bowling performance was witnessed anywhere

C. C. I vs. BOMBAY COLLEGES COMBINED.

(1ST INNINGS.)

R. J. Manekshaw lbw b C. M. Rana		9
W. H. Colah lbw b V. M. Merchant		0
R. S. Mody b S Fatehally	...	21
R. M. Patel (captain) b S. A. Fateh		2
R. S. Cooper b C. M Rana	.....	0
P. D'Souza c V Merchant b Rana.		50
B. G. Patel c M. I. Merchant b Rana		21
S. P. Pandit (not out)	...	35
Reshmvala b S Fatehally	...	4
Gupte lbw b Rana	...	9
Chandaru b S Patel	...	6
Extra	...	13
Total	..	170

Bowling analysis:—

	runs.	wic
V. M Merchant	17	1
C M Rana	67	5
S. A Fatah	21	2
Salim Fatehally	26	3
F K Nariman	5	0
M. I. Merchant	11	0
A. Peermahomed	10	0

C. C I (1ST INNINGS.)

V. M. Merchant (capt.) c B. Patel b Colah	.....	4
S M. Kadri (not out)	...	14
M. I. Merchant b Gupte	...	17
V. B. Mukadam (not out)	...	0
Extra	...	8
Total (2 wickets)	...	43

This match will be continued to-day.

PARSI GYMKHANA v JOHN BRIGHT ON THE GROUND OF THE GYMKHANA.

PARSI GYMKHANA (1ST INNINGS.)

K. R. Meherhomji c Wadia b Elavia		60
J. H. Wadia c Kalianivala b Deruvala	..	38
K. B Mehta retired	..	56
H. E Mistry (not out)	..	39
P. C. Engineer c Elavia b Asa		6
A. J. Contractor (not out)	...	12
Extras	..	16
Total (4 wickets)		227

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB

(1ST. INNINGS.)

Dhun Wadia c Engineer b Mistry.		4
H Parekh c Lawyer b Wadia		0
N. Pochkhanavala st Meherhomji b Wadia		0
F Daruvala c Wadia b Jamshedji.		12
Dali Wadia c Engineer b Mehta.		13
A. Asa c Bilimoria b Jamshedji		11
N. Elavia st Meherhomji b Cassinath		0
N. Kalianivala c Mehta b Jamshedji		8
S. Contractor b Jamshedji	...	8
S Contractor b Jamshedji	..	0
F. Khajotia b Bilimoria	...	16
T. Anklesaria (not out)		1
Extras	..	14
Total	..	139

In this match Jameshedji from the home side took 4 wickets for only 25 runs.

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS v. ISLAM GYMKHANA

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS

(1ST. INNINGS.)

S G Kothari (hit wicket) b S. Khairaj	.	28
Dr. R S. Nayak b M. Latif	..	13
R. W. Kirtikar c Natrani b Latiff		38
S N Vijayker lbw b S Khairaj.		4
P. S. Tailosker b S Khairaj		6
N A. Navalkar c Kureshi b Ebrahim		47
W Kothare c Botavala b Khairaj		0
K. S. Rana c Ibrahim b Latiff		6
A R. Navalkar c Kureshi b Nathani		3
R M. Kothare b Y. Botavala		3
A. M Sanjit (not out)		0
Extra		5
Total	...	155

Bowling Analysis:—

	runs.	wicks
Ibrahim	22	1
R. Chinoy	2	0
M. Latifi	65	3
S. Khairaj	34	4
Nathani	11	1
Y Botavala	16	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA (1ST INNINGS.)

M. Aga c Kothare b A. Navalker		51
K. C Ebrahim lbw b A Navalker		43
H. Kureshi (not out)	..	19
Y. Botavala (not out)	..	9
Total (2 Wickets)	...	113

The match thus ended in a draw From the home side the first wicket partnership between A Aga and K Ebrahim had yielded 91 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB

HINDU GYMKHANA (1ST INNINGS)

V N Raiji (run out)	...	81
K M. Bhatia b S Aras	...	0
U M. Merchant c S. Katki b S Aras		0
M S. Naik c N. Kania b Samant		3
A. J. Dossa (not out)		86
L D. Kapadia c N Kania b C. Chandarana	..	0
G. Shete c Chandarana b Arras	...	0
T V Gokhale (not out)	...	16
Extras	...	14
Total (6 Wickets)		200

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB

(1ST INNINGS.)

S Hivale lbw b K. Bhatia	...	4
G Kowshik c U. Merchant b Bhatia		7
H R Paruleker c U. Merchant b Bhatia	..	2
S Arras b Bhatia	.	24
B B. Godambe (not out)	.	46
C. H Chandarana c Shete b Gokhale		24
N. Cama b A Gokhale	..	1
Y. Bunker (not out)	...	6
Total (6 Wickets)	.	114

The match ended in a draw.

Sumitra and Hansa in 'Sant Sakhu' coming shortly to Central.

"SISTER" IN SIXTH WEEK AT PATHE

National Studios' "Sister" is going strong in sixth week at the Pathe. One of the reasons for the great success of this film is the original story on which it is based. This is off the beaten track and tells the extraordinary tale of the unique affection of a brother for his sister who has survived an earthquake.

Romance there is, but is not the motif. And what is introduced by way of romance forms part of the story. It has its place and it fits in properly. Also, these romantic scenes come at a time when the audience is in a mood for them. They have seen enough of the man's sufferings and sacrifices for the girl. The girl unconsciously, almost imperceptibly, falls for the son of her brother's employer. Her innocence and intelligence combined with his eagerness to learn about the condition of the workers provide interesting scenes. The story-writer, Zia Sarhardy, author of several film hits, deserves all congratulations for his skilful handling of a difficult theme in a way that will be understood by the masses. Too much credit cannot be given to director Mehboob for his painstaking handling of this story.

The hand-picked cast is headed by Sheikh Mukhtar and Nalini Jaywant. Harish, Kahnaiyalal, Husn Banu lend able support. "Sister" is something new in entertainment and must not be missed.

"Bari Didi" At The Roxy

On Sunday morning at 10 A. M. the Roxy Theatre will show New Theatre's great romantic hit "Bari Didi" at reduced rates. Adapted from the story by the late Dr. Saratchandra Chatterjee, the picture was directed by Amar Mullick with an outstanding cast headed by Menka, Molina, Pahari Sanyal, Chandravati, Jagdish, Jainab, Gulab, Bela, Nawab, etc.

Nalini Jaywant in a wistful mood in National's "Sister" in sixth week at the Pathe.

'BROADWAY' TO SHOW INDIAN FILMS

People residing in Bombay North, in suburbs like Dadar Matunga, Parel, Mahim, Bandra, etc., will greet with pleasure the news that Broadway Talkies, at Dadar Tram Terminus, will turn Indian with effect from the 18th October. The picture for the opening has been chosen, and its name will be announced later.

The management of the theatre have booked high class Indian Talkies, of reputed producers like National Studios, Chitra Productions, Supreme Film Distributors, Sudama Productions, etc. There will be a regular programme of selected Indian films to cater to the taste of the patrons.

Efficient and courteous in Management, luxurious and comfortable in seating, well ventilated, tastefully decorated, Broadway has been the popular resort of thousands of filmgoers for a long time. It is now gratifying that all the facilities and comforts which the theatre affords to their patrons are available for Indian film goers.

Mazhar Khan in Great India Pictures' "Akela" at Lamington.

"Yellow Ceaser" At Metro

Along with "The Wagons Roll At Night" is being shown "Yellow Ceaser" at Metro, which is a documentary of Benito Mussolini's life In twenty minutes you learn everything that is worth learning about the Italian dictator.

Fair Daughter Of The Soil

"Sant Sakhu" Comes Next Saturday

A week more, and "Sant Sakhu" will be with us. As a personality Sakhu is known to have been lovable. As a motion picture Prabhat will doubtless make her biography admirable. It is a welcome announcement that "Sant Sakhu" will have its premiere at the Central next Saturday.

The "Sant Sakhu" premiere is welcome for three reasons. Firstly, a Prabhat picture is always welcome. The public may always expect in it something new, something pleasing. Secondly, Prabhat has specialised in biographies of saintly personalities; so we expect in "Sant Sakhu" some apart from the common appeal to superstition. Thirdly, "Sant Sakhu" gives a starring chance to a promising artiste; it is the kind of role that Hansa Wadker may well have waited and striven for all these years.

In that remarkable line of illustrious personalities, the Saints of Maharashtra from Dnyaneshwar downward, Sakhu is peculiarly remarkable, if only because she was a woman and a common enough woman at that. Sakhu never preached, never made converts or disciples. She was not a learned woman, or versed in philosophy. She never discussed religion. For her, religion was not a matter for discussion but something to be lived every minute of one's life.

Sakhu's religion had no elaborate code. It was a simple, living faith in God. For the rest, she had no quarrel with the current social code. She was loyal and devoted to her husband, even regarding him as her Lord and Master. Her devotion to her husband, no less than her devotion to God, involved in much and often inhuman suffering; but she thought little of it, made light of it and, when she did rebel, it was not to save her skin but her soul.

Hers was a faith that gives life to religion and sustenance to life; hers was a courage that gives dignity to conviction, sublimates all suffering.

It is not an easy role to play. The very simplicity of Sakhu's personality makes it the more difficult of representation on the screen. Hansa Wadker has a great task, calling for the subtle exercise of her art. Prabhat's choice of Hansa to play Sakhu is evidence of her suitability for the role Prabhat's singular record of happy casting makes such a conclusion only natural. A promising artiste is in a great role, in a picture produced by creative artists; the result may well be a great star.

SHALIMAR PICTURES

A new production unit, Shalimar Pictures, was launched last week when the 'Mahurat' of their maiden film, "Ek Raat" was performed at the Bharitva Studio, Parel

The cast of "Ek Raat" includes Prithviraj, Neena (a promising new-comer to the screen) and K. N. Singh.

The picture will be directed and produced by W. Z. Ahmed who was associated with Director Modhu Bose in the production of "Kum Kum The Dancer," and "Raj Nartaki."

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT CAPITOL
"Real Glory" starring Andrea Leeds, Gary Cooper and David Niven will be screened at the Capitol on Sunday morning at 10-30.

The actor who plays the husband in 'The Birth of a Baby' at New Empire.

'MARVEE' BEING PRODUCED IN HINDUSTANI

Every lover of music will warmly welcome the news that the life of Marvee (subject adopted from the folklore of Sindh . Umar Marvee) is being produced, the songs of which are on the lips of both Hindus and the Muslims.

"National Artists" a newly floated film producing concern at Bombay has taken up this task, in which an attempt is being made to tackle the present day communal problem and to preach to the modern youth the message of co-operation and national unity. Clearly a picture with such a theme is not merely of consuming interest but of highest national value.

Miss Kaushalya with Hari Shivdasani, A. Hussein, Majid, Gope, Gulshan, A. R Pehalwan and S. Nazir will play important roles supported by Dayadevi, Aisha Bai, Sheik Tufail and others of repute.

To produce this picture to those innumerable details which combine to make up the very element and technique and the required atmosphere, Mr. Vaswani along with Mr Dwarka Khosla will shoot the outdoors in Sindh itself.

"Masoom" Nearing Completion

The concluding sequences of "Masoom" Fazli Brothers' coming social sensation are being shot in the Shree Bharat Luxmi Studios This film which stars Mazharkhan Anis Khatoon, Mehtab, Ramola, Amjad, etc., has a novel and gripping theme made still more gripping by Director Hasnain whose artistic approach and delicacy of treatment universally acclaimed in 'Qaidi', needs no introduction.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO
On Sunday morning at 10 a.m. September 14th, Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus will be seen in Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's musical festival "The Great Waltz".

VICEROY'S LETTER TO MEMBERS OF EXPANDED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The "Star of India" writes:—

The first legal conundrum to which Sir Sultan Ahmed has addressed himself as Law Member is the question of his accepting the job in spite of the mandate and policy of the Muslim League. He argues that the job of the Law Member had always been in existence and therefore did not come within the purview of the League's decision, but he is labouring under a fallacy. Suppose the Supply Department had been offered to him; he could still advance the same contention since it was part of the portfolio held by Sir M. Zafrullah Khan. Instead of exploiting commas and paragraphs in the Government *communique* he should oblige the public by answering two questions. Let him re-beruse his letter of appointment and then tell us if the offer is not made in the text of the letter as part of the scheme of the Expanded Council propounded on August 8 by the Viceroy. Secondly, dare Sir Sultan deny that the letter states that in the event of a political settlement with the major political parties, he is expected to make way, if necessary, for the reconstruction of the Cabinet at the Centre? If these two questions are boldly and honestly answered, Sir Sultan will see his present argument falling to the ground like a pack of cards.

Ramola who gives a beautiful performance in "Khazanchi" at Krishna.

BOMBAY MAN'S GREAT HEROISM

Helped In Rescue Of Indian And Others When Ship Was Torpedoed And Life Boat Drifted For 19 Days

An Indian quartermaster of a ship torpedoed in the Atlantic was the hero of a 19-day ordeal in an open boat in which he was accompanied by another Indian and seven other men, reports the "Glasgow Herald" on August 29.

The Indian, whose name is Baba Bego, is a native of Bombay, 54 years of age, and was the only one in the boat with any knowledge of navigation. He took full charge and, by his skilful handling of the life-boat, was responsible for saving the lives of himself and his companions. The men were utterly exhausted when picked up by a passing steamer. They have just been landed at a Scottish port, and all were taken to hospital suffering mainly from trench feet and exposure

Bego from his hospital bed told the story of his adventure to a reporter of the "Glasgow Herald." His ship was torpedoed and a life-boat was got away with the crew. There were, however, several casualties including the captain, the chief engineer and a doctor. The only navigation instrument in the boat was a compass, and Bego used it as best he could for settling the course and at the same time trying to keep to the ships' route in the hope of being picked up. There was no sail in the life-boat, and any little progress that was made was by the men taking turns at the oars. Some progress was made in the early days, but gradually, with the shortage of food and water, the men reached such a state of exhaustion that they were unable to pull on the oars, and the life-boat was allowed to drift.

Long days and nights dragged on with the utmost monotony for the men, and never once did they see a ship or even smoke on the horizon. There was an adequate supply of water, biscuits and condensed milk in the life-boat, but as time wore on supplies became scarce and the strictest rationing was necessary to eke out the scanty supplies. To add to their difficulties, salt water got into fresh water. One of the brightest spells with the castaways was when they had rain for three days on end. The downpour was a welcome relief to the men, as they managed to conserve some rain water and thus gained some addition to their meagre supply.

As the days wore on, the rations had to be reduced to half a biscuit and a teaspoonful of condensed milk daily per head. Never did the castaways give up hope of rescue, but their spirits were beginning to fall, when on the nineteenth day, to their intense relief, a vessel appeared and was soon steaming to their rescue. The occupants of the life-boat could not stand and had to be helped from the life-boat on to the rescue ship

WEATHER EXPERT EXPECTS RAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The bright weather that had set in the city during the last week, took a different turn today. At noon there was a drizzle in the Fort area and the sky became threateningly cloudy. The weather on the whole is dull.

Enquiries at the Colaba Observatory reveal that no rainfall was recorded in any part of the city during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. today. The total rainfall still remains below normal by about 30 inches

However, the change in the weather today has set the weather experts thinking. More rains are expected in the near future.

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

No Prospects Of All-Parties' Agreement

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Consideration of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill was resumed. when the Bengal Legislative Assembly met this morning.

The vital clause of the bill, which relates to the composition of the proposed secondary education board, was taken up to-day.

On behalf of the opposition, Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee of the Bose Group moved a comprehensive amendment suggesting change in the constitution of the board as provided in the bill.

Blacing his amendment, before the house, Mr. Banerjee said that they wanted that the proposed board of secondary education should be absolutely free from the taint of communalism and that academic consideration would prevail in the board. Mr. Banerjee told the House that the efforts for a settlement over the bill had not so far succeeded.

Further discussions on the clause and the various amendments moved on behalf of the opposition, in regard to it will be continued on September 15 when the house meets again—A. P

PILOT OFFICER BROMHAM MISSING

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Air Headquarters in India regret to announce that Pilot Officer J. W. Bromham of the Royal Air Force stationed in England has been missing since the night of Sepember 8. His father Mr. W. A. C. Bromham of the Bombay Telephone Company has been informed by the Air Ministry.—United Press.

Sir Sikandar Has Temperature

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Sir Sikandar Haya Khan's condition has improved, although he is still running a temperature of 99 degrees this morning.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai and his advisers to the Indo-Ceylon talks are expected to return to Simla by September 20 next.—United Press.

They all say the same thing
...a good and 'cheap' soap..
Hindustan Times, Delhi (English)
One of the best soaps in the market, perhaps the best manufactured in India, is 'Vatni'.....
..For a quality soap it is extraordinarily cheap.....
National Herald, Lucknow (English)
...king of toilet soaps.. has a nice flavour..
Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (English)
...used by the most orthodox Hindus even in sacred Banares...This pure soap — entirely free from adulterants — should be included in the toilet accessories of every home in India.
Sunday Standard, Bombay (English)
...to fill the prevailing general need for a low-priced quality toilet soap....made to their usual high standards....deserves the increasing popularity that is greeting it.
Bombay Chronicle, Bombay (English)
Vir Bharat (Lahore), Mathrubhumi (Calicut), Assamiya (Gauhati), Sind Observer (Karachi), Riyasat (Delhi), Tai Nadu (Bangalore), Advance (Calcutta), Navsaurashtra (Ahmedabad), Milap (Lahore), Free Press (Bombay), Navshakti (Patna), Jam-e-Jamshed (Bombay) and some overseas papers are a few of the numerous others who say the same thing.
FROM north to south, and from east to west, they all say the same thing—whether it is in Urdoo or Telugoo, Bengalee or Gujaratee, English, or any of our many other languages. Congratulations began pouring in already before our new baby, 'Vatni', was barely a month old. And we are not at all surprised. As, truly, 'Vatni' is all what they say it is: an exceptionally good Indian baby, a prize-winner anywhere—plump and bonny, strong and healthy. You could enjoy its sweet and playful caresses for only 3 annas. Buy it to-day, and you too will say the same thing.
Godrej Vatni
Vegetable TOILET SOAP
is acclaimed by all as a first-class toilet soap, comparable to the best anywhere. Like all Godrej 'chavi' brand toilet soaps, this Big new soap is 100% pure and free from animal fat. The caressing softness of its fragrant vegetable-oil lather will leave your skin smooth and cool all over—until the last little wafer. At only 3 annas (there are also guest-size cakes), it is truly the national soap of unequalled value.
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. Sales Dept. DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY
This beautiful GIFT COFFRET of four of the finest toilet soaps for only Re. 1/-. The gay colouring, and the fine quality and fragrance of the soaps will make a very acceptable small gift. See it to-day for yourself

Bengal Muslim League Meets

Reiterates Confidence In Jinnah

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League met this afternoon and considered the letter of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, published on September 11. It was resolved:

(1) "The Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League reiterates its full confidence in Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League;

(2) "The Committee is in full agreement with the decisions of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in respect of H. E. the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council and the so-called National Defence Council, and it is the considered opinion of the Committee that Muslim Bengal is solidly behind the All-India Muslim League in this matter;

(3) "The Committee attaches greatest value to the unity and solidarity of the Mussalmans of India, and firmly believes that any split or division amongst them or anything likely to isolate Muslim Bengal from the All-India Muslim League is calculated to cause greatest harm to Muslim India, particularly to Muslim Bengal; and

(4) "The Committee puts on record its wholehearted appreciation of the support that the Mussalmans of minority provinces have accorded to the Pakistan Scheme, which is primarily to benefit the Mussalmans of majority provinces.

The first and the third resolutions were passed unanimously, while the second and the fourth resolutions were carried "nem con".

Ten members out of 15 were present including Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Ministers, Mr. Sahabuddin, Mr. A. H. Ispahani, Mohammad Habibulla, Khan Saheb Mohdin Khan, Mr. Cyed Badarudduza, Zahir Ahmed Chowdhury, Mr. Fazlul Rahman, and others.

Among the absentees were Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal (President), Moulana Akram Khan, Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddique, Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahman and Mr. A. Washeque. In the absence of the President Mr. Fazlul Rahman was elected to the chair.—United Press.

FIRST LADY TO OCCUPY POST

WARDHA, Sept. 13.

It is reliably learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has appointed Mrs. Prabhawatibai Jakatdar of Bhandara as President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee. She is the first lady to occupy such a post.—A. P.

Burma Indian Delegation At Wardha

WARDHA, Sept. 13.

The Burma Indian Delegation which has established contact with various leaders in the country is seeing Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

The members of the Delegation saw Mr. M. S. Aney, Member-Designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, at Yeotmal.

Acharya Kripalani who arrived here to-day is also seeing Mahatma Gandhi to report on his tour.—A. P.

Gandhi Jayanti In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 13.

Elaborate preparations are afoot for the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti. The Seva Mandal will hold public meetings on all 14 days explaining the various achievements of Mahatma's life. Mass spinning and sale of khadi will feature prominently.

Failure Of Monsoon And Prospects Of Drought

Governor's Advice To District Collectors: Plan For Relief And Scarcity Measures

The prevailing drought and the vagaries of the monsoon this year are natually causing anxiety in the public mind as to the agricultural situation, and the following resume of the position in the various districts at the end of August, and the lines on which the Government will proceed in case it becomes necessary to adopt scarcity measures, are published for general information.

At the beginning of this month, all Collectors in the Province were summoned to the Headquarters of the Government for a conference, and among the questions discussed the agricultural situation figured very prominently. The following notes briefly describe the conditions as they existed in the different districts according to the information then available:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD—Position satisfactory.

KAIRA.—The crops are good. About 1½ inches of rain fell late in August.

BROACH AND PANCH MAHALS.—More rain required during September. In case the September rains fail, the Collector has plans ready to deal with the situation

SURAT.—The Collector does not anticipate any need for relief measures, but has proposals ready in case of need.

THANA.—If the September rains fail, there will be a partial failure of crops. Employment will be available in the forests and in the salt pans. Schemes for public works are ready to be put into operation, if necessary.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.—Crops in seven villages are likely to be poor but no special relief is considered necessary, except as regards suspension and remission of revenue.

CENTRAL DIVISION

POONA.—In the western part of the district, crops are good. Crops will be adversely affected in the eastern half of the district if the September rains fail. A relief works programme is ready.

SATARA.—Difficulties will arise only in the two talukas on the eastern side adjoining Sholapur district. Plans and estimates for a programme of road and tank works are ready.

AHMEDNAGAR.—The situation in three talukas causes some anxiety; if rain is received by September 15, things will be satisfactory. A programme of scarcity works is ready.

WEST KHANDESH.—Crops may be adversely affected in a few talukas. Proposals for public works are being prepared.

EAST KHANDESH.—The position is satisfactory at present.

NASIK.—The situation in Yeola taluka is likely to be unsatisfactory. A programme of works is ready in case the September rains fail.

SHOLAPUR.—The September rains will decide the prospects of the year's season. If they fail it will be necessary to start some works to provide labour to people. Restrictions have since been imposed on the export of fodder from the district.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

BELGAUM.—The situation is satisfactory.

DHARWAR.—The position is fairly satisfactory but a programme of scarcity works is ready in case of necessity.

KANARA.—There is no cause for anxiety.

BIJAPUR.—Scarcity prevails in practically all talukas. September rains, if received, will materially alter conditions, but if these fail, there will be famine practically all over the district. This district requires special attention, and relief works are being prepared.

RATNAGIRI.—Conditions are unsatisfactory and since this district is not ordinarily a precarious tract, a programme of relief works is not yet ready. The matter is receiving special attention and relief works will be provided, if necessary.

KOLABA.—Coastal villages especially in the Alibag taluka are badly affected. The district will be able to pull through if September rains do not fail.

The Government has been paying careful attention to the monsoon situation, and the following remarks made by His Excellency the Governor at the Collectors' Conference embody the general lines of policy which the Government will follow in dealing with scarcity wherever it arises:

"Taking the Province as a whole the position at present seems to be that, except in one or two at present small areas where prospects will in any case be poor, the position will not be too bad, if the September rains are good. But if we are unlucky and the September rains fail, then we shall be faced with a very poor season over a much larger area of the Province. I want to impress this upon you all that, if we are unlucky in that respect, the Government wishes Collectors and their officers in all talukas to be most active and prompt in arranging relief measures, particularly in those areas like the Konkan, which have not been used to scarcity and where places are not so forward as they are in other areas where scarcity is more usual. I would therefore ask all of you who at the present time, have some reason to apprehend that if the September rains fail, your agricultural position will be bad, when you go back to your districts, to set about putting relief schemes in order as soon as possible. The Government will help you as much as it can. I want to make it perfectly clear that the overriding consideration, if there is scarcity in any area, must be active and prompt measures. There must be no waiting to see how in the end it is going to turn out. It is of the very greatest importance that, if by an unlucky chance, owing to the failure of the monsoon, we are faced with bad agricultural prospects, we should do everything that we possibly can to relieve the agriculturists and to help them to get over their difficulties."

INDORE, Sept. 13.

As no local young man possessing the requisite qualifications was available for the post, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has appointed Mr. J. S. Gideon of St. John's College, Agra, as Professor of Commerce in Holkar College, Indore, till 15th July, 1942.—United Press.

JAMMU-SRINAGAR ROAD FLOODED

Srinagar In Danger

SRINAGAR, Sept. 12.

Considerable damage has been caused by floods to Jammu-Srinagar road. A portion of the road extending over two miles between Sangam and Avantipura has been washed away. The Prime Minister, the Minister and the Senior Superintendent of Police have just returned from Sangham after studying the flood situation. Necessary precautionary measures have been taken.

A telegram from Anantnag states that Anantnag-Achhbal road is submerged under water. Damage has been caused to crops and several villages are threatened owing to a breach of the Jhelum river bank about eleven miles from Srinagar. The police are patrolling the river banks.

SRINAGAR THREATENED.

An earlier message stated:—

Srinagar is in imminent danger of flood as a result of heavy and incessant rainfall during the last 48 hours. The water level of the Jhelum river has risen from ten feet to about 26 feet at Sangham and is only four feet less than the flood record of 1928.

Official information received here indicates that land slides at several places on Rawalpindi-Srinagar road have dislocated communications.—A. P.

CURED!

FRUTICO EYE DROPS

- REFRESHES the eyes.
- IMPROVES the sight.
- CURES red, tired, watering eyes.

Highly commended by Eye Specialists.
Rs. 2-2 per bottle
V.P.P. As. 4 extra from
P.O. Box 543, BOMBAY.

Practical Gifts
Children's canvas sandals : leather soles and heels.
Children's chrome sandals : leather soles : rubber heels. In brown, blue and white.
Gents' shoes with exceptionally durable upper and monolit rubber soles.
B.S.C.
MANUFACTURED AT BATANAGAR

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1941

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent.

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing, and is, in fact, in excess of the supply.. All passed students of this Institute have been employed.

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources.

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily. This is really a money-earning trade or industry Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

N. B.—I. Sc. and B.Sc. students are preferred for the above two Courses. Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal. George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS DURING THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER, 1941, to 31st MARCH, 1942.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of COAL for the above Railways during the period 1st October, 1941 to 31st March, 1942:—

	TONS.
1. Bengal Steam coal, by Rail	2,66,000
2. Pench Valley Slack Coal (as per description given below)	14,000

2. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1|- for each set.

3. Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1941, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF SLACK COAL

"Slack Coal with a calorific value of not less than 9,000 British Thermal Units per lb. as fired and should not contain more than 20% ash. The Coal should be to the following sizes:—

Screen	Retain	Pass
1"	0.0%	100%
1|2"	10.0%	90%
1|4"	40.0%	50%
1|8"	25.0%	25%
1|16"	15.0%	10%

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 4th September, 1941.
(6014)

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following goods to reach the undersigned earliest on behalf of his clients.

75 drums each of 50 kilos, Hyclorine Japanese 70 %.
10 tons Sodium Sulphide Packing 340 Kilos Nett.

MAHESH N. MAJMUNDAR,
Advocate,
27, Picket Road, Bombay 2.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a cultured and handsome Brahman match for a young man, monthly income five hundred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 15044, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A graduate with first class Hons. in Philosophy from London University, with seven years teaching experience to pass own Hons. class seeks work in some College, Research Institute, Journal. Apply Box No. 15037, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta, Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,50,000/-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,45,000/-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5/- each. India Model Mfg. Co., 263/1, Upper Chitpore Road. Calcutta.
(5859)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

OCTOBER
New York: Sept. 13.

Previous closing	17.90
To-day's opening	17.97
Difference	+7
To-day's closing	17.89
Difference	—1

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 270

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: Sept. 13.

New York cotton displayed better feeling following some local support and covering, but subsequently prices eased under increased liquidation and realising. Trading in October began at 17.97, i.e., 7 points higher than the last close. Prices advanced on trade and local buying with some professional support, but higher levels attracted increased hedging and liquidation under which prices receded. Subsequently the market declined further on renewed liquidation with October closing at 17.89.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October (18.00/00) 17.97/97
December (18.21/19) 18.19/18
March (18.36/36) 18.39/38

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: Sept. 13.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Sept/Oct (£20 7/8) Closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Sept/October (£20 1/2) Closed
Linseed La Plata October (£12) Closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Sept/Oct (£19 1/4) Closed

JUTES
Dundee Sept/Oct (£58 nominal) £60 nominal
Lightning Sept/Oct (£54 nominal) £55 nominal

RUBBER
Spot (13 11/16d value) Closed
Forward Nov. (13 11/16d value) Closed

LONDON METALS
Tin (£256 1/4 buyers, £256 1/2 sellers. Quiet) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) Closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Sept. 13.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Sept. 13.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: Sept. 13.
London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON SILVER
London: Sept. 13.
Spot (23 1/2d) Closed
Forward (23 7/16d) Closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay: Sept. 13.

There was no trading during the night session.

Professional Buying In Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA: Sept. 13.

The Stock Exchange showed further appreciations with regard to more speculative stocks of market on strong buying support from professional bazar operators as well as from outsiders. Coals, Cottons, Jutes and Teas all were up over yesterday's levels. In favourite Miscellaneous issues paper shares were very strong. Speculative Engineering issues also met with good request at more increased rates. Govt. securities were firm and unchanged. Following are closing quotations:—

Govt. securities: 3 per cent Govt paper 90.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1611/8, Conty 400, Karnani Industrial Bank 3/10, Reserve Bank 109/4.

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Railway 11/8.

Cottons: Benares Cotton 4/14, Bowreah B pref 104/8, Kesoram 8/2, Pref 142/8, New Victoria ord 4/3, Pref 6/10, Sutlej Cotton 20.

Coals: Amalgamated 27, Bengal 382, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/4, Central Kurkend 15/4, Ghusick and Muslia 5, Jainty Central 2/2, Raneegunge 30/14, Standard 23/4.

Jutes: Anglo-India 374, Barnagore 118, Cheviot 213, Craig 2/7, Delta 441, Hastings pref 146, Howrah 56/10, A pref 173, Hukumchand 12/6, Kamarhatty 522, Meghna 52/12, Naskarpara 19/3, National 24/10, New Central 332 Nuddea 70/4, Orient 213, Presidency 6/2, Reliance 60 s lot, Soorah 12/6, Waverley 3/9.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/10, Indian Copper 2/3, Rhodesia Copper annas 15, Alkali and Chemical ord 19/14, Bengal Aerating Gas 74 s lots, Lahore Elec A 328, B 32.

Eng. Companies: Arthur Butler pref 14/10 Britannia Eng 11/15, Britannia Building and Iron 11, Braithwaite and Co. 9/10, Burn and Co. ord 437 s lot, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 60/8 c-div, Defd 40/10 c-div, Indian Iron and Steel 35, Kumardhubi Eng ord 5/13 Marshalls 2/10, Steel Products 6/4, Steel Corpn ord 20/2.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Corpn ord 14/4, Balmer Lawrie 332, B I Corpn ord 4/15, Ivan Jones 2/8.

Papers: Bengal 136/8, Indian Paper Pulp 165/8, Mysore Paper 18/6, Orient 16/8, Pref 111, Sree Gopal 15/2, Star 13/13, Titaghur ord 22/13, Prefd ordy 6/1, Assam Saws 4/5, India General Navigation 88.

Sugars: Murree Brewery 17/8, South Behar 15/12.

Teas: Eastern Cachar 9/6, Dhunseri pref 4/3, Hansqua 12/4, Hapjan Parbut 2/8, Gohpur 8/12, Pussimbing 7, Iringmara 63, Sonai River 18/8.—A. P.

RAINFALL EXTENDS TO N. MADRAS COAST

POONA, Sept. 13.

Rainfall has increased and extended to the Madras coast and the Deccan. It has been widespread in Assam, the Deccan and North Madras Coast and local in East and North Punjab, Southeast Madras and Kashmir, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, East Central Provinces and Gujarat.

Forecast until the 14th evening:—Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, North Bengal, the Deccan and along the North Madras Coast and will extend in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Gujarat, the Konkan, Berar, the Southern Districts of the Central Provinces and Mysore. It will decrease in East and North Punjab and Kashmir. Elsewhere there will be no large change.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, North Bengal, Madras Coast and the Deccan during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

Dr. H. M. A. NARO
(Gold Medalist).

Cures Impotency, sterility, gonorrhoea, syphilis and piles with guarantee. Treatment strictly confidential.

Time:—9 a.m. to 1 & 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Fulchand Niwas, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Nazis Active In Argentine

Revelations About Fifth Column

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13.

"We cannot permit the German Ambassador to remain in Argentina, for it has been revealed that he has been implicated in activities menacing our democratic institutions". This statement was made by Representative Boatti at Friday's session of the Chamber of Deputies which again dealt with Nazi activities in Argentine.

Representative Ghioldi declared that a fifth column had been interfering with Argentine's national life and the German Ambassador was at the back of the conspiracy.

Meanwhile, the German Embassy has announced that a note has been sent to the Foreign Minister "protesting strongly against the extraordinary slander directed against the German diplomatic service."

The Deputies' debate was adjourned, and it is believed that a vote will be taken on Monday.—Reuter.

Australia Forges Ahead In Planes Manfucture

MELBOURNE, Sept. 13.

Over 1,000 aeroplanes will have been built in Australia by the end of the present year. Next year's production of aeroplanes is estimated to reach 7,000. These figures have been given by the Aircraft Production Commission which revealed at the same time that plant had been constructed for the manufacture of fireproof petrol tanks.

M. MARCEL DEAT STILL IN HOSPITAL

BERLIN, Sept. 13.

The rumour circulating in Vichy that M. Marcel Deat had died as the result of the injuries he received during the attack on M. Laval is categorically denied in usually well-informed circles in Vichy, according to the official German News Agency. The Agency adds that according to information received M. Deat is still in hospital at Versailles and progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Additional Allotment For Ratnagiri

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the grant of loans under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act in the Ratnagiri district on the existing terms and conditions.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 14

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Screen Snapshots. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-10 News in English. 8-25 Mixed melodies. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 K. R. Patwardhan. 9-30 Literary Court-Martial. 11 Kalyani. 11-20 Jaltarang Solo. 11-30 Newsplay. 11-45 Dinanath. 12 noon Hirabai Barodekar. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Air Orchestra. 1-15 Ghazal and geet. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 K. R. Patwardhan. 5-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Purvi on clarionet. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 6-30 Kalyani. 6-50 Balkrishna D. Wadikar. 7-10 Readings from Marathi books. 7-15 Variety. 7-30 Geet with orchestra. 7-40 Dinanath. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topical talk. 8-30 Topical talk. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Hertha Becker. 10-15 Evelyn Gedge. 10-30 Boston Promenade Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Morning Ragas. 8-15 Alap on sarangi. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Balkrishna D. Wadikar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental music. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Khayal. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Thumri. 8-5 Geet. 8-15 Marathi pad. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Air Orchestra. 9-10 K. R. Patwardhan. 9-20 Dinanath. 9-30 Kalyani. 9-45 Hirabai Barodekar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Ghulam Ali Khan. 5-20 Dagh Aur Jigar. 5-35 Purbi on sarangi. 5-45 Zohra Jan. 6-15 Khadim Husain. 6-30 Azmat Husain. 6-50 Bhajan Lal. 7 Ashiq Husain. 7-15 Mera Taza Afsana. 7-30 Hitler's New Order. 7-45 For villagers only. 8 30 They speak of themselves, 3. 8-55 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Khadim Husain. 10 Zohra Jan. 10-15 Sindhi Kafi. 10-25 Azmat Husain.

Metal Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The following are the rates to-day in our market at about 3 p.m.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 95/8; 28 87/8; 35 87/4; 42 86/4; 49-56 85/4

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 105-102; 24 100; 28 98; 35 96; 42 95; 49-56 94.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 54; Rosita Rs. 52; Country make Rs. 42/8; Pighead 'B.M.' Refined Rs 24/4 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 54/8 per qr.

Settlement rates:—

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 86/8; Posh Rs. 87/8.

Pighead 'B.M.' Aso Rs. 23/8.

Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 53/8.

Market tone: Copper ruled firm to-day Brass was active and the rates speed up.

PIECE-GOODS YARN

Bombay, Sept. 12

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb	Rs. a. p
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	"	1 2 10
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	"	2 0 6
Shirtings	"	1 1 7
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	"	1 1 10
Leopard Cloth	"	1 1 10
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	"	1 2 0
Dhoties (Calcutta 5/8" P.B.)	"	1 8 9
Drills	"	1 2 3
Domestics	"	1 0 6
Domestics	"	1 0 10
Salita'	"	1 2 0
Chadars	"	1 4 2
White Bleached.—		
Longcloth	per piece	19 8 0
Drill	"	14 9 0
Yarn.—		
4s (All Waste)	per lb.	0 6 6
6 1/2s (All Waste)	"	0 6 8
8 1/2s	"	0 9 3
10 1/2s	"	0 10 1
12 1/2s	"	0 10 6
16s	"	0 13 8
20s	"	0 15 5
24s	"	1 0 6
32s	"	1 7 0
60s	"	2 6 6
80s	"	3 3 2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 12

Stock Exchange closed good with gilt-edged securities at best. Portuguese one up South American rails well up International and oils attracted occasional profit-taking Base metals, West African golds shippings and tobaccos higher but chief interest centred in far-western Kaffirs

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept. 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	.....	.....	5
Central India	.....	349	...
Barsi and Nagar	.....	405	29
Berar	.....	510	13
Central Provinces	.....	1,044	...
Total Oomras	.....	2,308	47
Dholeras	87	1,924	46
Sind-Punjab	.....	2,510	1,769
Broach	81	351	...
Coompta & Dharwar	...	797	1,262
Westerns-Northerns	.....	996	623
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	2,980	...
Total	168	11,865	3,747

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, Sept. 13

Pepper Spot per candy	.....	93	0 0
Delivery Maha Sud 15	.....	96	0 0
Ginger bleached Spot	.....	34	0 0
Ginger delivery Maha Sud 15	.....	36	0 0

TATA STEEL ORDINARY SHARES MOVE UP

General Buying In Speculative Counters

CLOSING TONE VERY STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 13

The local share bazar was fairly firm with active buying particularly in Steel shares. Special attention was paid to Tata Steel Ordinary shares on unfounded reports that there will be strong opposition to conversion of Tata Steel Defds into Ordinary shares. This belief induced considerable buying in Ordinary shares which advanced about Rs. 10 in an active session. There was moderate buying in other speculative counters and the market closed very steady.

The local market is assuming increased speculative activity and quotations are being pushed up to new high levels under war order impetus but the recent rise has weakened the technical position to some extent. Under such a state it will be advisable to wait for lower levels.

The Wall Street market maintained composure after the Roosevelt speech while early bidding was derived from the improved Russian status and revived hopes of a Far-Eastern settlement. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at 56 3/4 and Anaconda Copper declined 1/8 at 28 1/4. General Motors shares closed 1/4 up at 39 1/8 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Ordinary shares proved to the chief attraction. At the opening these shares were quoted at Rs. 387 and rose to Rs. 397. Defds opened at Rs. 2105 and after advancing at Rs. 2140 closed at Rs. 2137. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1275 and improved to Rs. 1290 and closed at Rs. 1280.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept 13.

100	Ahmed Advance	.....	335 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1282 8
100	CENTURY	.....	5 9 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	389 8
100	COLABA	.....	220 0
100	Coorla	.....	130 0
250	David	.....	235 0
250	Dawn	.....	412 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd	.....	2 7
100	FINLAY	.....	240 0
100	GOKAK	.....	257 8
1000	Hindustan	.....	2 50 0
100	Indore	.....	199 0
100	Khatau	.....	2 5 0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	501 0
250	LAXMI	.....	6 0 0
100	MORARJI	.....	294 0
250	Model	.....	15 0
100	NEW GREAT	.....	19 8
100	Osmanshahi	.....	173 0
100	Phoenix	.....	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	79 0
1000	Sholapur	.....	4 00 0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	154 8
100	SWADESHI	.....	200 0
100	SWAN	.....	239 0
500	Vishnu	.....	136 0
1000	Western	.....	1395 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	.....	115 8
25-50	Central	.....	47 2
500	Imperial	.....	112 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	.....	40 4
50-100	India	.....	147 8
100	Reserve Bank	.....	112 8
5	Union	.....	7 4

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	.....	15 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	.....	70 0
15-100	Juniter	.....	1 0
20	Mercantile	.....	72 4
15-75	New India	.....	55
200	Oriental	.....	4195 0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	19 12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm Old	.....	19 0
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1710 8
10	Ajmer X.D.	..	2 2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	15 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 13

Bombay Dyeing (1280) 1275 1285 1275 1290 1282
Century (522/8) 520 518 520 519
Central India (388) 391 388 390 389/8
Kohinoor (495) 495 498 496 501/8
New Great (295) 294 297/8
Simplex (151) 151 155 154/8
Swadesni (397) 394 396
Associated Cement (154) 154/8 154/4 154
Andhra (1717) 1717
Tram Ord (157) 157
Tata Hydro (191/8) 191
Tata Power (1812/8) 1835 1845 1830 1845
T Steel Defd (2111/4) 2105 2025 2020 2040 2035 2037
T Steel Ord (385/4) 387 393 397
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (151/12) 151/12 152/8
Bellapur (238/8) 238 239
B Steam (400) 405
B Burma (522/8) 523 527 525 527

100	Bombay Suburban	...	18 4
10	Broach	.....	13 6
100	Karachi	.....	206 10
100	Poona	.....	214 8
100	Surat	.....	188 0
1000	TATA HYDRO	...	191 8
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1845 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	895 0
100	C. Province	.....	106 0
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104 4
100	Gujarat	.....	165 0
100	Mandra Bhon	...	103 0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	85 4
100	Sara Sirajganj	...	105 0
500	Tapti Valley	.....	657 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	.....	4 11
2sh.	Indian Copper	.....	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	35 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	43 8
10	Mucund Iron		13 2
30	TATA STEEL DEF	.....	2137 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	.....	397 0
10	Steel Corporation	.....	20 2

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	.....	625 0
10	Air Services	.....	2 14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	239 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	.....	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	405 0
125	B Burma	.....	527 8
50	Burma Cont	.....	178 12
8sh	Br B Petrol	.....	3 10
100	IND. BLEACHING	.....	148 0
10	Ind Invest Trust	.....	49 4
100	Indian Radio Def	.....	600 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	.....	574 4
100	Port Canning	.....	94 0
10	PREMIER CON.	.....	123 0
15	Scindia	.....	25 15
25	Tata Oil	.....	60 0
100	Wimco	.....	222 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	.....	1755 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	407 0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T. F.)	.....	78 0
5	p.c Central India (T F.)	.....	646 4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	...	122 8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	...	117 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	.....	162 8
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	.....	1620 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	.....	213 0
7	1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	.....	152 8
7	p.c Vishnu	.....	737 8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	...	106 0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	...	50 4
5	p.c Morarji	.....	103 4
5	p.c Shotapur	.....	71 6
4	1/2 p.c Tata Power Deb.	.....	105 8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 13

On Friday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2 and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 7 16d There was moderate business to trade of about 45,000 ounces New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs 62-10 3 and forward parity was Rs. 62-8. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs	42 2 0	
Aso		42 2 0	
Kartik		42 2 0	
Sovereigns		29 0 0	

SILVER

Ready		63 0 0	
Aso		63 0 0	
Kartik		63 0 0	

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 12

Spot		23 1/2
Forward		23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 12

Gold Bars Fine	£8-8-0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 13

Yellow metal sheets	.....	Rs	90 0 0
Copper sheets	.....	Rs	87 0 0

Tone: Steady

VEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept. 13

Wheat January	.....	0	9 0
Wheat May	.....	0	13 0
Linseed May	.....	1	4 0
Groundnut February	.....	5	12 0
Castorseed May	.....	7	4 0
Cottonseed January	.....	2	8 0
Silver 1st settlement	.....	0	7 0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	0	14 0
Gold 1st settlement	.....	0	4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	0	8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 13

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs 273/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 272/8 under scattered selling Moderate covering appeared and prices hardened to Rs 274/12 but there was no follow-up and with renewed selling prices again sagged to Rs. 273/8. The tone of the market was quiet

Thereafter there was further selling and prices declined to Rs. 272/4 The market again steadied at Rs. 272/12 with a restricted business. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	Rs.	272	4 0
Oomra D/J	.....	212	0 0
Bengal D/J	.....	165	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 783 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Sept. 12

Broach A/M highest 274 3/4 lowest 270 1/2 closing 274 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 214 1/2 lowest 212 closing 214

Bengal D/J highest 166 3/4 lowest 164 3/4 closing 164 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 12-9-41	470000	637000
Receipts yesterday 12-9-41	21000	57000
Export to date 12-9-41	.....	87000
Stock at Ports 12-9-41	3127000	2700000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-9-41	2048000	1889000
Stock at Liverpool 12-9-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 12-9-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 12-9-41	968000	892000
Quantity out of sight 12-9-41		.....

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Bengal Fine	.....	160-63
Berar	.....	202-10
C. P. 1	.....	237-40
C. P. 2	.....	214-20
Khandesh	.....	162-77
Muglai	.....	177-82
Broach	.....	238-43
Broach Low	.....	206-18

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 13

After a steady opening, Steel shares staged a steady rise but towards the close showed a small decline owing to profit-taking. Tata Deferred opened at 2065 and advanced to 2100 closing later at 2092-8. Tata Ordinaries, which opened at 381, were more prominent forging ahead to 392. Textiles were rather quiet, Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1210. Indian Irons closed better at 35-2

The following were the important quotations on the exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (2065) 2065 2100 2092-8

Tata Ordinaries (383) 381 92 91

Tata Ordinary 391; Tata Deferred 2092/8; Indian Iron 35/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 20/2; Bombay Dyeing 1210; Central India 360; Century 494/6; Gokak 250; Kohinoor 466/14; Simplex 138; Andhra Valley 1755; Tata Hydro 190; Tata Power 1800; Associated Cement 151; Belapur 229/6: Bombay Burma (old) 501/4.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96 0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds	100-1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99-13
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110 8
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	104 0
3 per cent War Bonds	102-1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	127-0
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent B P T 1947	110 0
4 per cent M Deb 1947	110
5 per cent M Deb 1956	116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129-4
6 per cent K P T 1956	129-12

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 13.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 Two months

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 Three months

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Four months

B C RATES:

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/15

Banks buying T T 1/6d. D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 533 1/4 D D Rs 533 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs 530; D D Rs 528 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL

Banks selling T T Rs 503; D D Rs 503

Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

Cross Rates Fcs 130/40

STOCKHOLM

Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE

Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs 158

Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 6/32 7/32

HONGKONG

Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4, D D Rs 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rate Esc 99.80 100.30

NEW YORK

Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange Steady

Gold £8-8-0 Ready

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money Call unquoted

4 to 2 months 1/4 per cent

4 to 6 months 1/2 per cent

9 months 3/4 per cent

Tone:—Very easy

Bombay Yarn Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Sept. 12

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 202 December 203 February 204

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 232 December 234 February 235

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 323 December 325 February 326

Yarn No. 40s October 530 December 532 February 540

Indian Cricket

ITS DEVELOPMENT ON NATIONAL LINES

By J. C. MAITRA

In a recent talk on the Air the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, better known in the cricketing world as "Vizzy", referred to the lack of team spirit in Indian Cricket and said: "It is an unfortunate feature of Indian Cricket that our teams have often lacked that team spirit which goes a long way in making a side successful in the various matches it has to play. This lack of unity among our teams has often resulted in our failures. Whilst I frankly say that neither was I a personal success nor could I also get the best out of our boys, I take real pride in the fact that it fell to my lot to bring the troublous factors to the surface. I do not regret it for one moment of my life; for bringing things to light is, indeed, the first step towards reform."

GRATITUDE TO "VIZZY"

I have no doubt Indian cricketers owe a debt of gratitude to "Vizzy" for "bringing the troublous factors to the surface." Things were, indeed, going from bad to worse when "Vizzy" became Captain of the Indian team which toured England in 1936. It will serve no useful purpose to go into the details of this affair at this stage. We need only to bear in mind the important lesson which the tour taught us that we should never again appoint a Prince or princeling as such to Captain our sides. It is not that they should be left in the cold altogether and we should have nothing to do with them. Far from it.

MERIT AND ABILITY

What I suggest is that Princes and Commoners should be treated alike and merit alone should count for any position in the team. If a Prince proves to be a successful leader of a provincial side and has a better claim to the All-India Captaincy on the score of ability than others let him by all means be selected. The case of "Duleep" comes to my mind straightway. Is there any selector in India who can turn down his claim or is there any player in India who would not love to play under his leadership? I do not think that there could be any. This is not because "Duleep" is a prince but because he possesses all the qualities which makes one an admirable skipper.

DULEEP'S EXAMPLE

But let us see what had actually happened when "Duleep" was offered the Captaincy of the Hindu team by the Hindu Gymkhana Selection Committee some years ago. He refused it point blank on the ground that P. Vithal, the then successful Captain of the Hindus was the better man because he was more experienced and knew his men thoroughly. "Duleep" offered to play under Vithal with the utmost pleasure and this he did. This is the spirit we wish to see among all our players, whether they are princes or commoners. A prince has no right to a Captaincy because of his status. Social position can have nothing to do with the leadership of a team. If our princes and other "high-brows" take this lesson to heart, it will do them and our sport a world of good.

ENFORCE DISCIPLINE

Any way, our people have realised the mistake of worshipping at the altar of the Princes too often. I do not think they would permit any more interference in our sport by them. Their co-operation and support are always welcome, but they should come without any dictation from their side. From this it must not be supposed that I like to encourage indiscipline in our ranks. Nothing of the kind. I would condemn indiscipline in any shape or form in our sporting affairs. If our controlling bodies—as well as club authorities—enforce and inculcate discipline among the players, and also members, our sporting fields will remain perfectly clean.

HOW TEAM SPIRIT IS CREATED

At the same time, let us recognise the fact that team-spirit is a thing which cannot be enforced on the players. It has to be cultivated and fostered. It is the club authorities and the controlling bodies who can help its growth to a great extent. Pampering and favouritism play an important part in the undoing of team-spirit. A lot depends upon the Captain, too. He has to prove to his men by his actions that he is impartial to all. Not only that he is ever ready to forgive the mistakes of his comrades and encourage and applaud all their good efforts. It is only when he shows that he is doing his best for his team—and all its members—and helping them all to do their utmost, he is loved by all. Then the spirit of individualism and selfishness vanishes and team-spirit takes its place.

EVIL INFLUENCES

I am not prepared to admit that there is more indiscipline among Indian players than others. Nor do I concede that team-spirit is lacking in them. From what I have seen I can confidently declare that our players yield to none in their respect for discipline and team-spirit or sportsmanship. Whatever growth we have noticed to the contrary in recent years is due to the undue influence of the princes. Fortunately this is gone or going for ever.

But there is another evil influence which is persisting and that even more dangerous than the dictation of the princes. I am now referring to the parasitic growth of a sect or class who run after positions in the management of various bodies without any real interest in their affairs. Most of them are even ignorant of the subjects they are entrusted to deal with. They are doing more harm than good to the game. An intelligent and wide-awake public alone can uproot this evil. Only when we have men, who know their jobs thoroughly and take a real interest in them, in their proper places, we shall advance quickly.

UNITY.

"What we need is unity," says "Vizzy". "We must try and acquire the habit of playing as one man". Everybody will agree with this view. But unity can be acquired only when there is unity of purpose and interest. Success of the team must be placed uppermost—above all individual interests. Such a feeling is easily generated when the players have full confidence in their leader. Look at the instance of Prof. D. B. Deodhar. Would it have been possible for him to lead the Maharashtra team to Victory in the Inter-Provincial Tournament during the last two seasons if he did not command the implicit faith and confidence of his mates? I do not think so. What was possible in the case of Deodhar, is equally possible in the case of others.

GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM.

There is another pernicious growth in our body politic, which is ruining the chances of our success in national and international affairs, and that is the growth of communalism. In this connection, "Vizzy" remarks, In a world full of misery, one wonders why we in India bring in communalism even in sport. But some of the cricket tournaments are run on communal basis. The obvious question that one may ask is. "How are we to have any control over a privately ran Pentangular in Bombay". I can answer this in Ziffy."

VIZZY'S SOLUTION.

"The cream of Indian cricketers", he continues, "who participate in the Pentangular belong to the various provinces. We should come to a decision by which a player who participates in Communal Cricket should not for the rest of his career, be eligible to play for his province or his country in any official match that may be staged, for after all the highest ambition of a Cricketer should be to represent his mother-country, or the province to which he belongs." I do not understand what he means by "privately run Pentangular." Is it not affiliated to Provincial Association and sanctioned by the Board of Control? It should be. Then the Board of Control can withhold its sanction whenever it likes.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S POWER

If the representatives of the various provinces are agreed that no tournament on communal basis should be permitted in the country, the Pentangular will automatically stop. I do not think Bombay will venture to stage the tournament, if it does not receive official sanction. Nor will the players aspiring for national and international honours dare to defy the ban. But it is very doubtful if the Board of Control or the provincial representatives would feel strong enough to take action against the Pentangular. It depends upon the various Provincial Associations to recommend to the Board of Control that all Communal tournaments should be banned. And the Associations can prevent their own players from participating in them till a definite decison is arrived at by the Board.

DR. SUBBAROYAN'S VIEW

It is a well-known fact that Dr. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control has been pleading for the restriction of the Pentangular to the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps, he feels that the Board is not yet powerful enough to dictate to Bombay. But the provincial associations, who have no interest in the development of the Pentangular, can easily take a hand in reducing its popularity they can do so by preventing their star players from participating in it, as suggested by "Vizzy." It is high time that all those, who place our national interest above petty communal aggrandisement, made a big effort to eradicate this evil from our midst as early as possible. It is for "Vizzy" to move the Board of Control in this direction.

JUDGE DECLARES COMPLAINT UNDER CHILD MARRIAGE ACT FALSE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 11.

"I feel that a person, whatever may be his zeal for reform, should think twice before launching a prosecution under the Child Marriage Restraint Act and should do so only after satisfying himself that he was moving on firmer ground.

The very provisions of the Act show that it was the intention of the legislature to discourage reckless prosecutions. The complaint in this case was both false and vexatious.

The conduct of the complainant speaks for itself. He seeks an injunction on the eve of the marriage. Even when he is refused an injunction he persists in his complaint. At the last moment he brings two partisan witnesses. He was also responsible for protracting the proceedings for a long time."

With these remarks, Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana dismissed the criminal appeal filed by Motiram Hiraji Kaskar of Versowa against the order of compensation of Rs. 51 under Sec. 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be paid to each of the three accused from Versowa in respect of a complaint under the Sarda Act, which was going on for about two years and ultimately resulted in the acquittal of all the accused by the Bandra First Class Magistrate.

The complaint having been found to be false and vexatious, the Magistrate ordered the complainant Motiram Hiraji to pay each of the three accused Rs 5 as compensation.

Parties belonged to the Koli community of Versowa. This prosecution had caused quite a stir in the village as the parties were drawn from rival factions and the object was to prevent a marriage taking place in breach of the Sarda Act.

SUPPLY DEPT. SECRETARY FOR CALCUTTA

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Secretary, Supply Department, is leaving this evening on a short visit to Calcutta.—A. P.

Restrictions In Construction Of Buildings

Madras Govt.'s Action To Make Them Less Vulnerable To AirRaids

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The Government has issued special rules imposing certain restrictions in regard to the lay-outs and materials of construction in the case of buildings that may be erected in Madras City, British Cochin, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and the Nilgiris for the purpose of rendering them less vulnerable to air-raids and affording better protection to persons using or resorting to them

The rules which have been made under the Defence of India Act are made applicable also to such buildings as in the opinion of the Provincial Government are of real importance to the war effort or to the economy of the country.—A. P.

GUMASTAS GO IN PROCESSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On Friday evening a huge procession of Gumastas from Lal Baug, Dadar, and Bhendi Bazaar led by Sjt. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mehta and other workers of the Shop Assistants Federation started from the Dadar Gumasta Office, and passing through the surrounding localities terminated near the Mandal Office where a meeting was held and addressed by Sjts. Shroff, Chudgar, and Girdhar Thucker.

The speakers emphasised the great need of organising the Gumastas, and joining the Gumasta Mandal to fight the shop-keepers, who have the reputation of exploiting the shop-assistants. They also stressed the fact that the condition of the shop-assistants was worse than the condition of labourers in the city.

REGINE

Dear Regine:

Should a girl let a man kiss her on their first date?

MARCIA.

Marcia dear:

Back in the days of East Lynn a girl who allowed a man to kiss her without first being engaged was considered immoral.

But times have changed and so have kisses. If a man asks you to kiss him, you have a choice of laughing it off, kissing him perfunctorily or making a rite of it. Obviously you can't make a rite out of something so casual as a first meeting. Even if there is a strong initial pull between you, holding off is the sign of maturity and the wish on both sides that this thing develop into something worth while. And a perfunctory kiss is as unsatisfying as bread without salt.

But.....laughing it off is the sign of the greatest sophistication. In laughing, there is promise without capitulation, charm without cheapness, dignity without a silly show of prudishness.

If a man has any sophistication at all, your laugh will be a challenge. He will either see the silliness of trying to cement something as ephemeral as a first date with sentimentality...or he will determine to kiss you and make you stay kissed some day. At any rate, by laughing it off, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Good luck.

P. S. Don't forget to be more charming than ever even while you're laughing. Never be supercilious. It's the one crime against glamour no man will ever forgive.

* * *

Dear Regine:

I am in love with a man who seems to be very much in love with me. I only met him recently and I think he is under the im-

(Continued On Page 30)

Whither The Modern Indian Girl?

Asks PADMANI SATTIANADHAN

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

What does the modern Indian girl strive for? What are her aims and aspirations, her ambitions, hopes and desires? What does she ultimately wish to achieve? These questions are, indeed, hard to answer, for each girl has her own dreams for the future. But, roughly, our women seem to have divided themselves into two classes.

On the one extreme, we have our ardent reformers, who sacrifice their homes, in order, apparently, to save their countrywomen, crying out on public platforms, "We must have liberty and freedom. We must be given our rights. We must break through the iron chains of custom and convention which have bound us down for so many years. We can no longer pander to the selfish desires of our men," and so on. Such women are usually not happy at home. They must have a hectic life and for ever busy themselves in improving others. These are they, who, according to the words of an article I read some time ago, "are in a dreadful haste to make this earth a paradise." Yes, these are the women who think the future lies in their hands alone, and who, in their efforts to improve the world, or at least, India, forget that "Charity begins at home."

The Other Extreme

But, to balance these over energetic persons, we have women at the other extreme, who have no other interest in their lives, but their homes. Placid and self-satisfied, they are content to be married at an early age, and stay at home day after day, cooking for their husbands and looking after their children. These girls can hardly be called modern, for they are essentially old-fashioned but, nevertheless, we must needs call them modern for the simple reason that they belong to the present age.

Should either of these extreme types be the ideal for our modern Indian girl? Can either hope really to help their country,—the one crying out for votes for women, divorce, and equal rights with men, and being blind to all other considerations; the other burying herself in the dark recesses of her domestic world?

Strike The Happy Mean

It seems to me that the supreme aim of our modern girl should be to strike the happy mean between these two extremes; for rare and precious is the woman who can combine an innate love for her home with a desire for public service, and who can work for both without letting one suffer at the expense of the other. In my opinion, no woman should ever try to discard her feminine charm, and indiscriminately imitate men.

Apart from these two ideals of service, there are innumerable other good points which our modern girls ought to try to achieve. The chief among these, I think, is to learn to be absolutely natural and without any affectation in whatever company they may find themselves. The modern Western girl is supposed to have this gift of being natural, but she is very often apt to be rather too "natural," shall we say, especially in her behaviour to be as flippant and childishly frivolous as she is sometimes with men.

But this does not mean that we should drop our heads and lower our voices when we talk to the opposite sex. Why should we not look them straight in the eyes and talk to them freely? Many of our Indian girls have innumerable girl friends; but friendship with a boy seems to them to be entirely out of the question. They think it is a sin to have a boy pal, because they cannot get over the idea of sex. This idea, unfortunately, does harm in two ways. On the one hand, it leads to antagonism between the sexes; and on the other, leads sometimes to over familiarity. There are some of our girls who go to the opposite extreme, and indulge in a liberty which is often looked at askance even by Europeans. We must remember that the aping of foreign liberty should mean also the observance of accompanying foreign conventions. Therefore, let us strike the happy mean, and be natural neither allowing ourselves to be too free nor too modest.

Too Much Dignity

Another fault which many of our more retiring girls possess is a general appearance of slackness, and a lack of initiative and energy in anything they do. To a third person, it is often exasperating to watch the deliberate, self-satisfied way in which they carry on their work. A lively, impulsive, happy disposition would be better than this solemn dignity. After all, life is happy and a little more spontaneous laughter will not be out of place amongst modern Indian girls. Recreation should play a more important part in our lives, and Clubs and Associations, where we can spend an hour or two every evening should become more popular in our country.

It is unnecessary for me to go into the numerous other good qualities which our girls ought to possess, for I shall only weary my readers by reiterating platitudes. Our chief aim should be, to be genuinely sincere and true in all that we do, to be natural and cheerful, and to have a generous, broad-minded outlook on the world.

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high:
Where knowledge is free:
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where worlds come out from the depth of truth;
"Into that heaven of freedom, my father let my country awake".

Says our Poet Tagore, and what better ideals can we hope for?

—"Modern World".

LITTLE DUTCH GIRL FOR TOWELS

The little Dutch girl is doing a different task each day of the week, and she looks as if she were enjoying herself. Each of these seven designs measures 6 by 6 inches. They are made with the simplest of stitches. Our colour chart will aid you in planning the colour scheme.

The pattern envelope contains 7 hot-iron transfer designs, averaging 6 by 6 inches each; complete, easy-to-understand directions, with colour chart and illustration of stitches used; also what materials and how much you will need. To obtain this pattern, send for No. 1269 and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to cover service and postage. Address (Name of Newspaper), Needlework Department, P.O. Box 172, Station D, New York, N. Y.

The
BEAUTY
YOU DESIRE
Have you ever wished your face had the same soft, unblemished smoothness as the skin of your body? The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do just that for you. It protects your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust just as clothing protects your body. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful. To bring new life to the skin tissues, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion.
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BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
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Perfect
SKIN LOTION
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VANISHING CREAM

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

THE BOY IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF

By VINCENT TOWNE

"But what I want you to tell me Maria, is the name of my mother. You don't know how worried I feel. The other boys all have a mother. Their mothers write to them, they write to their mothers. I feel as if I can't go on working. I wish you would come and see me."

To his nurse, Maria Chaix, thus wrote Hippolyte Menaldo, after being torn from her to go away to school.

Maria Chaix, a poor dressmaker of Orleans, had been a foster mother to this child since, when only a few days old, he was brought to her by certain mysterious wealthy personages to whom she had been recommended by the parish priest. Thereafter she received a monthly income for the infant's support, also regular visits from a grand dame of the old aristocracy, often accompanied by a beautiful girl, who, although still in her teens, displayed a maternal interest in the baby. But Maria Chaix was never to know the identity of her foster child or of her visitors And it broke her heart when, at the age of 12, he was visited by his guardian, Monsieur Martin, who took him suddenly from her and placed him in a school, at Savoy, where he was to be educated for the priesthood and whose headmaster was strictly forbidden to give him any information concerning his real name or origin.

Right To Know

But at school Hippolyte became so melancholy that he had to be sent away, now and then, for vacations in the country. As indicated by his letters to his beloved nurse, he brooded over the uncertainty of his identity, and one day when sent upon a long cross-country walk with his schoolmates, he ran away to earn money with which to find his mother. After wandering for two weeks, he was discovered on the road to Orleans, and when returned to school remarked:

"I am determined to know who I am! I have a right to know!"

Hippolyte was then 14. After being returned to school he refused to become a priest and his guardian, Monsieur Martin, being advised to rearrange his future, told the headmaster that he would send the lad to America.

At his guardian's command Hippolyte Menaldo departed from school, leaving behind his baggage, which was to be sent for when required. It was never sent for. Eight days after his departure fishermen found upon the rocks below Castellamare, near Naples, the body of a youth between 14 and 17, wearing the peculiar uniform of French parochial schools and having about his neck a medal worn by Roman Catholic pupils. Identifying marks had been cut or picked out of all of his clothing, except his stockings, which bore the number 56.

Forgotten Incident

Cardrivers plying the sea road near where the corpse was found remembered that two nights before its discovery they had seen upon that highway a distinguished-looking man leading a lad who was in such a pitiful state of exhaustion that they had offered the pair a lift. Their services were declined by the man, who an hour later was seen on the same road alone. After the police had searched in vain for the mysterious stranger the body was buried and the incident forgotten.

Nine years later the wealthy Marquise de Nayve, dwelling in the suburbs of Paris, astonished the Procurer by calling upon him and stating that to ease her conscience, she must confess her suspicion that her husband, the Marquis, had once murdered an illegitimate son whom she had had before her marriage, when she was but a child of 16, investigation instituted by the Procurer identified this child as the unhappy Hippolyte Menaldo, and the Marquise and her mother as the two ladies of rank who had visited the child during the happy days that he had spent with his nurse in Orleans.

Arrested and tried for the murder of Hippolyte Menaldo, the Marquis de Nayve put up a remarkable defence. According to this story, his wife's parents had confessed her youthful folly to him when they had become betrothed and he had not only forgiven her readily, but after their marriage had agreed to masquerade as the unhappy child's guardian, Monsieur Martin.

At the trial there was produced a letter which the Marquis had written to the Marquise from Marseilles immediately after the disappearance of Hippolyte. In this he had fully explained that while attempting to give Hippolyte a pleasure tour prior to his departure for America, he had taken the lad to Rome and Florence and finally to Naples, where they were walking out on the sea road when, after violently objecting to the American trip, the boy had suddenly run off in the darkness and had mysteriously disappeared.

Not Guilty

The evidence further proved that the Marquis, after returning home, had called in two lawyers, explaining to them what had happened and asking their advice, which was that he remain silent.

After several of Hippolyte's schoolmates had sworn that they had heard him threaten suicide, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A week later the Marquise returned to her husband, and thereafter they lived together happily. But Paris has never ceased to wonder as to the truth behind the strange case.

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Do you know?
1. Scientists agree that house flies are one of the most deadly enemies of man
2. Flies kill more people every year than are killed by snakes, wild animals, fires and flood combined

Destroy this
TYPHOID CARRIER

Protect your family from filthy flies. They carry practically every contagious disease. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been proved unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Kill flies with
FLIT

405

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STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

REED and WRIGHT
IS A REAL ESTATE FIRM IN BEVERLY HILLS.
COMEDIANS—DREAM OF PLAYING HAMLET—BUT—
RAYMOND MASSEY,
FAMOUS FOR HIS STAGE AND SCREEN PORTRAYALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, YEARNS TO APPEAR IN A MUSICAL COMEDY!
Bruno
HIGH-PRICED STORIES THAT TURN OUT TO BE GOLD BRICKS ARE NO NOVELTY.... BUT IT WAS NEWS WHEN A WRITER RECENTLY SOLD "THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE" TO A STUDIO!
8-12

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I received during the last week a number of beautiful cards and interesting letters from different Parsi sisters and brothers, conveying to me their New Year Greetings.

I have acknowledged all letters individually, and take this opportunity to thank them for their kind remembrance, again through this "Corner."

May the New Year bring to you all the best of health and happiness, is what Dada sincerely wishes and prays for you.

* * *

Our Annual Day

At our last general workers' meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, besides other things, it was decided to hold our Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) celebrations on the 28th September individually by each Branch and on the 5th October jointly at Ghatkopar.

Shree Ramanlal V. Desai of Baroda will preside at the joint function at Ghatkopar. Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, Shree Abidal Jafferbhai, and Shree Jamubhai Dani are expected to address the children on Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant respectively. The General Secretary will give the Annual Report of the Association, and boys and girls of all the Branches will give some interesting items of programme.

We advise the Local Branches and also other places, wherever there are Balkan-ji-Bari members, to prepare their programmes as early as possible. It does not matter if certain places have no Local Branches. Our sisters and brothers at such places will do good to fix up something and invite their friends on the function to join them in the celebrations. We shall be glad to hear from them how they celebrated the Day, and to publish the account in these columns.

* * *

Excursion And Trip

It has also been decided to hold the annual excursion to Manori Island, for all Bombay boys and girls, on Sunday, November 23. Full particulars in this connection will be notified in due course of time.

Of course, arrangements are also being made for the Bombay children's trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays. If you want detailed information, please write for it, enclosing five pice stamps for the reply postage.

* * *

A Book Of Songs

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to publish a booklet of songs primarily for the use of Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls. The work has been entrusted to Shree Himatlal Anjaria.

It is proposed to publish the book by 1st October. All are requested to send their selections or suggestions in this connection within a week from to-day. Please do help in this work sincerely and earnestly. Communications may be addressed to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

* * *

For Others' Guidance

One day a blind man took with himself a lamp at night while he was walking along the road.

A passer-by laughed and said to him, "Oh, man, you are blind and still carry a lamp What's the use?"

The blind man replied, "Dear Brother, I have taken this lamp so that others may see and not knock me down."

* * *

Looking Ahead

We feel bound to quote two things we have lately been reading in an old English newspaper.

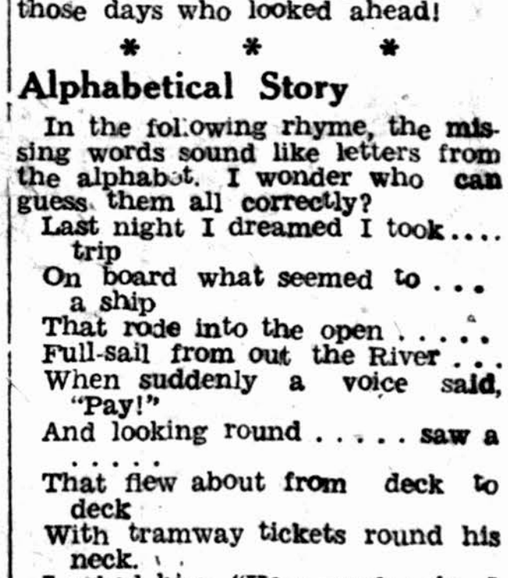
One of them is an advertisement of a flying machine which was to convey "passengers, troops, and Government despatches to China and India in a few days." The other is this verse from a poem on steam:

Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

It all sounds very up-to-date, but the verse was written by Charles Darwin's grandfather in 1765, and the flying advertisement was published in London in 1843. So that there were persons in those days who looked ahead!

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys, Girls and Workers visited the Colaba Chawls together with the Social Workers' Society Friends on Sunday, August 31.



"HER PRIDE"

(Sis. Shaila Wandrekar)

Alphabetical Story

In the following rhyme, the missing words sound like letters from the alphabet. I wonder who can guess them all correctly?

Last night I dreamed I took.... trip
On board what seemed to ... a ship
That rode into the open .....
Full-sail from out the River ...
When suddenly a voice said, "Pay!"
And looking round ..... saw a .....
That flew about from deck to deck
With tramway tickets round his neck.
I asked him, "How much do I ..... ?"
He said, "This ship's a tram, you know,
And you must pay in food to eat,
A .... or two the case will meet.
But hurry up and pay your due
For you are holding up the ....
That's better; sit down where you ....
Now all aboard the tramway car!
Then off we went all merrily
Arriving home in time for ....
And now I'm sure that.....will say
"Whatever made you dream that way?"
I don't know .... unless it might
Be eating supper late last night.

* * *

The Man On His Head

Carlyle has a parable about a man standing at a street corner appealing to the careless passers-by to open their eyes to things as he saw them.

The whole world, he declared, has gone mad. Men, houses, trees, are all upside down—with their feet, and their foundations, and their roots in the air.

In the very height of his passionate argument a man in the crowd came forward. He took the man firmly by the waist and 'turned him upside down.' For he had been standing on his head.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

After going through the chawls and seeing how their poor brethren lived, the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls entertained the children of the chawls and had a garba dance with them: Everyone enjoyed the function!

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

WHAT NUMBER?

A CERTAIN number is composed of four digits, the first and third figures being the same. The sum of the second and fourth digits is three less than the sum of the first and third figures. What is the number?

* * *

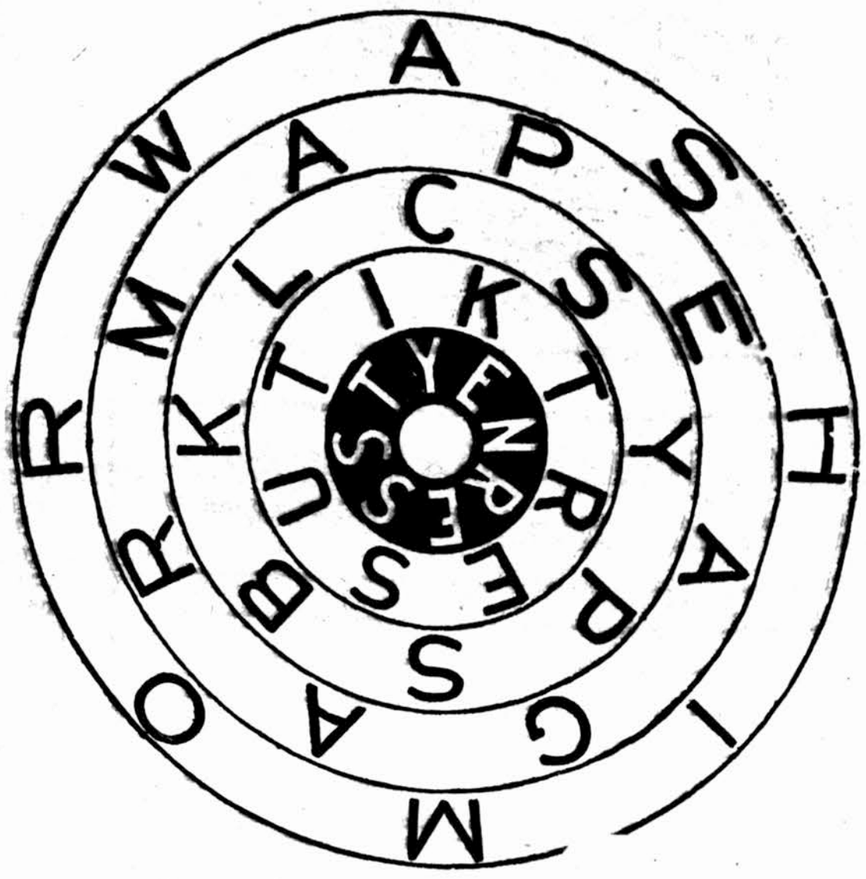
FIND THE MAXIM OF THE CIRCULAR MAZE

THE familiar maxim which is hidden in the circular maze of letters can be found easily by the exercise of a little ingenuity on the part of the puzzlist.

First cut out five disks of cardboard, each the size of its corresponding circle of letters. Next cut out each of the five circles of letters in the accompanying illustration and mount each one on its cardboard disk.

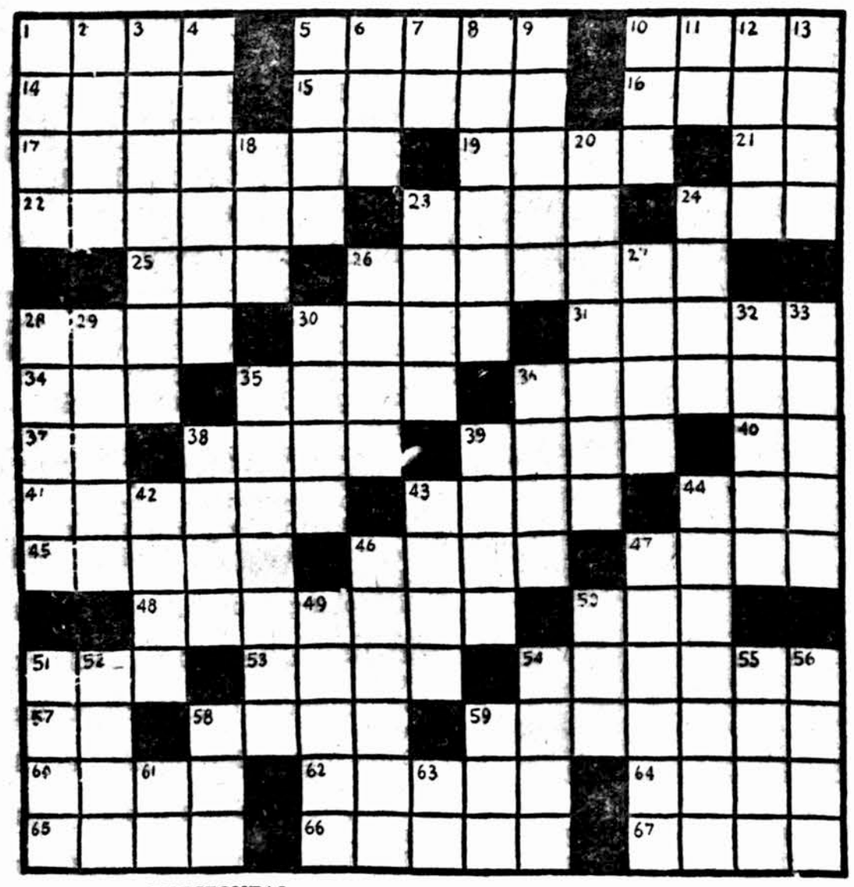
Now place the five disks one on top of the other so that the letters show in the five circles and thrust a pin through the center of all the disks to hold them together. This completes the preparations for finding the solution of the puzzle.

To find the hidden maxim, rotate the disks until the letters in three of the rows reading from the outside circle to the innermost one spell three words of five letters each which form the familiar saying.



FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 29

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who commanded the French forces during the first World War?
5—Form
10—Skin mouth
14—Wide mouthed pottery cooking jar
15—Dwelling for souls of the dead
16—What Persian poet was called the Tentmaker?
17—Awned
19—Being
21—Seventh note of the scales
22—Took up moisture by absorption
23—Worry
24—Notice
25—Sty
26—Scalloped
28—What is the family name of the maples?
30—Walk heavily
31—Toward what city does the Mohammedan turn when praying?
34—Obstruction
35—Cuddle
36—Wise teacher
37—Twice; prefix
38—Group of three
39—Chase
40—Who was Odin's brother?
41—Sinus
42—Girl
44—Legume
45—Withers
46—Frolic
47—What Hardy heroine was "of the storm country"?
48—Draw
50—Cooling device
51—Knave of hearts
52—Consumes
54—Danger
57—On
58—Unemployed
59—Long drawn out
60—To what did objects touched by King Midas turn?
62—Ether compound
64—What king became insane due to the ingratitude of his children?
65—Son of Seth (Bib.)
66—Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
67—Serf

VERTICAL

1—Watch pockets
2—Fatty (comb. form)
3—Part of a bell
4—What family founded one of the earliest American magazines?
5—Cast off
6—Possessed
7—Paid notice (abbr.)
8—Looked narrowly
9—What Prussian city is the home of the Krupp Works?
10—Who wrote "The Raven"?
11—Who is the Hindu supreme being?
12—Ratio
13—On what lake did Admiral Perry defeat the British fleet in the war of 1812?
18—Lair
20—Plant organs
23—Preposition denoting removal
24—Class
26—Who is the muse of history?
27—Canvas shelter
28—Fathers
29—Who wrote "The Christian"?
33—Sedate
32—Sheltered inlets
33—Spaces
35—Furnished with a crust
36—Reddish-brown powder with diffusive scent
38—Allowance for waste
39—Male of the red deer
42—Public conveyance
43—Varnish ingredients
44—Who were the ancient Roman household gods?
45—Newest
47—Mix up
49—Additional respiratory sounds
50—Bog
51—Leaf
52—Sun disk
54—Simple
55—What is the name of a prominent Chinese movie detective?
56—Charlotte Bronte wrote "Jane ——"?
58—Cyprinoid fishes
59—Short for Lewis
61—Behold
63—Toward

SHIFTING NUMBERS

TO solve this puzzle of shifting numbers, first cut out eight pieces of cardboard of the same size as the pieces shown in the diagram, number these pieces from one to eight, both inclusive, and then place each one over its corresponding numbered section. This, of course, leaves blank the middle section of the bottom row. Now you are ready to solve the puzzle.

The solution is found by shifting the eight numbered pieces from space to space until in the fewest moves possible the figures are restored to their numerical order, so that the top horizontal row of spaces contain the numbers, one, two and three, the middle horizontal row, four, five and six, and the first and second spaces of the bottom row, seven and eight, respectively.

Only one number at a time may be moved into a blank space and none of the pieces is to be lifted out of its space and passed over another number. This puzzle can be solved in 23 moves.

FIND THE WORD

THE three numbers written on the blackboard at left as a problem in addition represent the letters of a certain nine-lettered word.

The letters of the hidden word are numbered and re-arranged to spell three words of three letters each which in turn are represented by the three numbers on the slate. The three words mean a meadow, vigor and a habitual course.

Place in a horizontal row the digits from 1 to 9, both inclusive, and as you find the letter value of each digit, write that letter above its corresponding figure.

What are the four words?

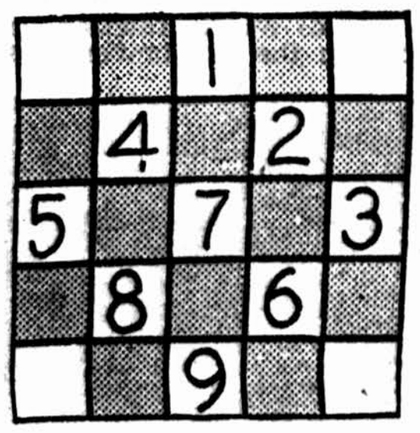
TRICKS WITH FIGURES

DIAMOND DIGITS

HERE is a very fascinating puzzle in addition which is a very simple problem, although you may find it to be quite perplexing.

For convenience in handling, first cut out the checkerboard design of 25 squares on which the nine digits are grouped in the form of a diamond, and mount it on a piece of cardboard. Next cut out each of the 25 squares and discard all but those bearing a number.

Now arrange the nine numbered squares in three rows of three squares each so that when the figures are added in eight different ways, that is, in three horizontal, three vertical and two diagonal rows, the sum in each case is 15.



ROAD TO CAIRO

A FOOT traveler inquired of an Egyptian farmer the distance to Cairo. The reply was, "My camel walks to Cairo with a load of produce at the rate of six miles an hour and we are always one hour late for the opening of the market. If he trotted at the rate of twelve miles an hour, we would arrive one hour before the market opened. What distance was the traveler from Cairo?

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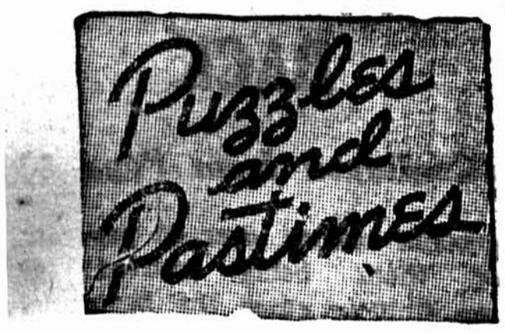

AGE PROBLEM

THE combined ages of a family consisting of father, mother, son and daughter is 83 years.

Six times the father's age is equal to seven times the age of the mother, who is exactly three times as old as her son.

What is the age of each of the four members of the little family?

• • •

125 and 620

59-58-38 30-56 37-16-20-56

27-58-48-56 59-58 26-58-48-56-49

26-56-16-36-37 30-56 10-48-28-58-14-46

16-59 59-37-56 58-28-46 49-37-52-46

26-10-39-18

The Code Message, the Deciphering of Which Led to the Arrest of the Smugglers. Can You Figure Out What It Says?

Figure Out the School Subjects

A MATHEMATICALLY-MINDED high school student is David. When his country cousin wrote him a letter asking what subjects he had studied, he sent the following list. Can you figure out the 12 high school subjects? Each letter is represented by its numerical equivalent.

7-5-15-13-5-20-18-25
1-12-7-5-2-18-1
8-9-19-20-15-18-25
3-8-5-13-9-19-20-18-25
5-3-15-14-15-13-9-3-19
12-9-20-5-18-1-20-21-18-5
4-18-1-23-9-14-7
2-15-15-11-5-5-16-9-14-7
19-20-5-14-15-7-18-1-16-8-25
20-25-16-5-23-18-9-20-9-14-7
12-1-20-9-14
19-3-9-5-14-3-5

SAPP'S SALES

SIMON P. SAPP bought five old cars which he figured he could sell at a good profit. Unfortunately, however, his venture turned out otherwise. On the first car Sapp lost $10 more than 50 per cent of his money. On the second he lost one-third of the remainder and had a profit of $40. On the third he lost 25 per cent of the remainder plus $20. On the fourth he lost one-fifth of the remainder, and on the fifth he sustained a loss of 12½ per cent, which left him with just $91.

What was the original amount or Sapp's capital?

• • •

(For Solution See Below)

26 PROBLEM

A CERTAIN number is composed of seven digits whose sum is 26.

The second digit is twice the first and the third digit is double the second. The number represented by the fourth and fifth digits is twice the third digit. The sixth and seventh digits form a number that is double the number expressed by the fourth and fifth digits.

With these clues see how quickly you can find the concealed number.

MATCH TRICK

YOU can mystify your friends with this floating match trick. First place three matches in the form of a triangle in a dish of water, as shown in the small illustration. Then ask your friends if they can separate the matches merely by dipping a finger in the water in the center of the triangle. Nothing will happen to the matches, of course, when they try, but when you dip a finger in the center of the matches, as in the large sketch, the matches will separate.

That is, if you rub your finger with soap before you start the trick.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

(Continued from Page 6)

feted and feasted by the Japanese aristocracy and was housed in a beautiful garden, where he composed his famous speeches on Nationalism which he later delivered in America. But the Japanese governing class carefully prevented Tagore from coming into contact with the student masses, until one day a crowd of students broke the garden fence and had a direct talk with him.

At Shriniketan, I made the acquaintance of Mr. L. K. Elmhurst who had brought not only money but enthusiasm and experience to help Tagore in his rural reconstruction work. He told me how Tagore hoped that Shriniketan would serve as a seed-plot of new ideas for village improvement throughout the country. I met Mr. Elmhurst again a year later in London, when he described to me the poet's experiences during his second visit to the Far East —how the Chinese revolutionary youths, who had come to his meetings to denounce his pacifist and defeatist philosophy, remained to applaud. He also told me of Tagore's meeting with Comrade Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy in China. When Tagore described the village uplift work at Shriniketan, Karakhan remarked on the great similarity between the Indian ryot and the Russian Moujik and described how village life was being radically changed for the better through the vast spaces of Soviet Russia and thought the Shriniketan experiment rather limited in character. Tagore said he cared for quality rather than quantity; he, however, assured Karakhan that he would like to visit Soviet Russia and see things for himself.

Condemns Fascism

Tagore had by now become a world figure and every movement in the world was anxious to enlist his support and sympathy. Mussolini prepared the ground by sending a couple of Professors to Vishwa Bharati and presenting a handsome collection of books to its library. During his next visit to Europe in 1926, Tagore was treated as a Royal Guest by Mussolini; and Tagore was for a time impressed with the personality of the Duce and said a few good words which were wrongly interpreted by the Italian Press as support for Fascism. On reaching Switzerland, Tagore realised the mischief that was being done in his name; he was also enlightened as to the fraudulent character of the Fascist movement and its dark and criminal record by Romain Rolland and also by distinguished Italian exiles, including the prosecution counsel at the trial of the murder of Matteoti. When Tagore strongly condemned Fascism in the columns of "The Manchester Guardian", he was roundly abused by Sgr. Gayda in "Popolo d'Italia".

Letters From Russia

In September, 1930, Tagore fulfilled his long-cherished desire to visit Soviet Russia. His impressions are depicted in his Letters from Russia — "Russiar Chithi". It was natural that Tagore could not entirely reconcile himself with certain aspects of Soviet Communism. With his poet's delicate sensibilities, he would naturally desire that great social changes were preferably brought about by education and persuasion than by force. At the same time a man of his intellectual integrity could not be blind to the tremendous achievements of Soviet Russia within so short a time. The close similarity between India and Russia was constantly in his thoughts and he could not help contrasting the condition of the Indian masses today after more than a century of capitalist exploitation and the condition of the people in Russia after only a decade of Socialism. "I have already said that my mind has been greatly drawn towards the achievements of the Soviet Government ever since my first acquaintance with it," wrote Tagore. "There are special reasons for which they deserve to be discussed. At the back of the image thereof, that has taken shape in my mind, there swings the black curtain of India's degradation" On completing eighty years of his life, Tagore delivered a memorable address, his last message and testament to his people, when, as he said, "I am about to quit the world". In this address called "Crisis in Civilisation", he says, "I have also been privileged to witness, while in Moscow, the unsparing energy with which Russia has tried to fight disease and illiteracy, and has succeeded in steadily liquidating ignorance and poverty, wiping off the humiliation from the face of a vast continent. Her civilisation is free from all invidious distinction between one class and another, between one seet and another...When I see elsewhere some two hundred nationalities—which only a few years ago were at vastly different stages of development—marching ahead in peaceful progress and amity, and when I look about my own country and see a very highly evolved and intellectual people drifting into the disorder of barbarism (communal riots), I cannot help contrasting the two systems of government, one based on co-operation, the other on exploitation, which have made such contrary conditions possible"

It is a pity that an English translation of Tagore's "Russian Chithi" has not yet been published. One understands that they were translated into English and Mr. Bertrand Russel wrote an introduction and Tagore had given his consent. But, at the last minute something happened and the book has not yet seen the light of day.

MORE TRAINEES FROM INDIA FOR BRITAIN

LONDON.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent writes:—The most urgent need of the moment is for people who can act in a supervisory capacity in the servicing of aeroplanes—and in consequence more people are being taken out of industry to meet this need. At present, this action only affects the Air Force following the recent report of the Beveridge Committee on the subject. The Committee are now examining the needs of both the Army and Navy for skilled men. The position of trainees from India has also been under examination.

As far as shipping circumstances permit there will be more trainees from India in this country and the training time may be extended.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Smuggler's Story: The solutions of the seven puzzles are as follows: 1. The smoke was seen first as light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. The bullet was seen second as it traveled faster than sound which travels at the rate of 1,090 feet a second. 2. The time was 24 minutes before six. The obstacle was FILE plus TOOL plus SPORT minus FOOL minus PORT which equals STILE. 4. The tin can held approximately 2.93 gallons. 5. The message read: "Tom, we have gone to Bones beach. We unload at the old shed. Burk."

6. The five men weighed as follows: A 130 pounds; B 123 pounds; C 112 pounds; D 190 pounds; E 95 pounds. 7. The distance was 120 miles; the fare was $12.

Circular Maze: The familiar proverb is HASTE MAKES WASTE.

Diamond Digits. Arrange numbers in horizontal rows as follows: First row—4, 9, 2; second—3, 5, 7; third—8, 1, 6.

Find the Word: The word is PERPETUAL, the letters of which are numbered one to nine from left to right. Thus, 928 is LEA, 451 is PEP, and 376 is RUT.

Shifting Numbers: Move 1 to blank square, 2 to 1, 6 to 2, 5 to 6, 3 to 5, 1 to 3, 2 to blank, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 3 to 6, 1 to 5, 2 to 3, 4 to blank, 8 to 4, 7 to 8, 1 to 7, 2 to 5, 4 to 3, 8 to blank, 7 to 4, 4 to 8, 5 to 8 and 6 to 2.

Sapp's Sales: $500.

What Number: The number is 4248.

Age Problem: Father 35, mother 30, son 10, daughter 8.

26 Problem: 2,481,632.

School Subjects: Geometry, algebra, history, chemistry, economics, literature, drawing, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, latin, science.

Road to Cairo: The traveler was 24 miles from Cairo. If a camel started walking at 3 A.M., he would arrive in Cairo at 7 A.M., or one hour after the market opened. If the camel left at 3 A.M. and trotted the same distance, he would arrive at 5 A.M., or one hour before the market opened.

FLIGHT FROM TERROR!

(Continued from Page 3)

Venisamhar, "Daivayattan Kule Janma Madayattan tu Paurusham". Freely translated in English it means, "I am the maker of my fortune, whatever my birth." His Sanskrit pronunciation was not all one could desire but as a watchword for those who do not believe in greatness or littleness of blood, the Sanskrit quotation is very apt indeed. This doctor spoke perfect English. But his Sanskrit pronunciation was scarcely satisfactory.

Jew But Proud Of Being German

But there is another German physician in Bombay, who has also a good practice now, who spoke very peculiar English, with a pronounced accent. He condemned Hitler heartily, wished him not only defeat, but a dog's death. He was a Jew but proud of being a German. He confidently predicted that Hitler's power would be completely destroyed as a result of this war and there would be restoration of democracy in Germany. He spoke very admiringly of the British and said the Congress was wrong in obstructing the British during the war. They would surely satisfy our political aspirations sooner or later.

I pointed out to him that Congress was not obstructing the Government in any way. It only had non-co-operated, pending fulfilment of certain conditions. But his reply was ready. He said the present was no time for making any conditions. They must co-operate in every possible way and then insist on their demands being conceded. This doctor had very firm views and in the torrent of his words, he gave hardly any chance for a sustained argument.

Quite a number of such refugees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary have found shelter in India and if all of them have not become prosperous on coming here, quite a good many have found suitable work and most of them have at least succeeded in keeping body and soul together. Fleeing from Hitler's terror over Europe, they have found sanctuary in hospitable India.

FLEEING FROM TERROR—Like the girl from Vienna now in Bombay, these two young people in love are preparing to flee from Hitler Germany (A scene from "The Mortal Storm.")

CHINA FIGHTS BACK

(Continued from Page 1)

guerilla actions, over 80 per cent of them being started by the Chinese since the beginning of the second phase of the war. In his opinion this increase in the initiative on the part of the Chinese constitutes the best guarantee for China's ability to emerge victorious.

Air Force

The Chinese air force though numerically very much interior to the Japanese force, has proved to be an efficient fighting branch of the Chinese military machine. What the Chinese lack in personnel and equipment is partly made up by the skill and superb morale of the officers and men which have found expression in numerous engagements with the enemy. "Quality first" is the motto of the Air Force of China. The force is of recent creation, dating back to 1932 when the Central Aviation Academy was established at Chienchiao near Hanchow. There were, of course, various training institutions already in China and squadrons were being maintained by different local regimes. It was only in 1934 that the institutions and squadrons attached to the provincial armies were brought to the fold of the Central Government and placed under one command. The Air corps is mainly composed of planes of American origin.

Japanese military leaders were of opinion, at the beginning of the hostilities, that they would be able to wipe out the Chinese air force within a few weeks. Of the estimated 2,300 first-line planes, Japan sent about 500 to the China front, most of them concentrated at Shanghai. This was against the estimated Chinese first-line strength of 200 planes. Japan's first attempt at bombing the Chienchiao field resulted in a stunning blow at Hangchow when eight of her 13 heavy bombers were shot down. A bombing expedition to Nanking which was undertaken immediately after this did not fare better.

According to Chinese Generals, China has succeeded in destroying over 1,000 Japanese planes during the four years of war. Of them 321 were shot down by pursuits and bomber gunners, 250 bombed on air-fields, 170 bagged by anti-aircraft batteries, 136 shot down by land forces, 97 destroyed by guerilla fighters while 45 crashed behind the Chinese lines.

After its reorganisation in 1938, the Chinese air force has been playing a great part not only in putting up a dogged defence of Chungking, the war-time capital of China and cities like Chengtu, Kunming and Lanchow but also in carrying out surprise raids over Japanese lines.

Miss China Fights

While the youth of China is braving the rigours of the war at the front, Chinese women are standing shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in the task of reconstruction. They are undertaking tasks, which five years back, were considered fit only for men. They look after the wounded and mother refugees children. Braving shot and shell, they go to the front to bring cheer to the troops. They go behind Japanese lines to strengthen Chinese administrations. They assume gendarmerie duties during emergencies. Far behind the battle front, they train women in small industries to produce more for the country.

Across the vast plains of China, famines have swept in the past and pestilences too, wiping out large chunks of the populace. Now, it is the long-drawn and bloody war of the military hordes of the Samural, trying to break the undaunted, unbroken spirit of ancient China

But China goes on as ever, with an eternal smile on the lips and unconquerable hope for the future.

REGINE

(Continued from page 25)

pression that I am a darling of fortune. As a matter of fact my life has been very, very hard, a series of incidents, one more brutalizing than the other. It has taken everything I've had to keep near the top. Many times I am tempted to cry on Bill's shoulder and tell him all. I need sympathy. Really I do. Should I tell him?

CLARICE.

The answer is NO, Clarice, and in caps.

Nothing a girl can do is more unwise than to admit she has been humiliated either by life or other men. Although they won't admit it, men admire girls for their prestige as much as for their beauty. And few men enjoy taking a girl out whom no one else wants or who has a humble opinion of herself. Every man likes to think of himself as a connoisseur. If you discredit yourself in his eyes, you not only rob yourself of prestige, but him of his self esteem.

Reserve your confidences for after marriage, and in some things, not even then. Always remember that sympathy is not indigenous to nature...it is a virtue man has grafted on to his conscience. Uncertainty makes romance charming...while confidences strip the veil of glamour and disclose the bare scaffolding below. Get your man first, Clarice, and remember "never show your wounded finger for everything will knock up against it... and also that, "malice always aims where weakness can be injured".

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GANDHI ASTROLOGER

On family love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs 3. Weekly Rs. 10 V P P As 5 State birth details of sex age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S India.

NATURE PLAYS HER ACE OF TRUMPS

(Continued from Page 8)

up and down. This was a new sensation for him, quite unlike anything he had ever come across. He has always looked upon death from a detached point of view and although he knew it as something inevitable and something unpleasant that happened to many people, some even one knew and many others one read of in the papers but he had not had first-hand acquaintance with it. His parents had died when he was away in a foreign land for studies and although he had detected signs of tear-marks in the letters his sister had written, he had never come across death at close quarters. To his friends and relatives he had often written letters of condolence and sympathy, aided by a dictionary for choosing the correct word, but that was about all he knew of death and dying. But this!

This was something that he had never imagined. He couldn't think that it ever could be possible. He thought, I suppose there must be a Providence which directs all this world's affairs and knows or should know what it is doing, but where is the necessity, the reason, the object of taking away a live, innocent, kicking smiling infant that had not harmed anybody and had done nothing to deserve extinction. It was so utterly futile. A baby too who crowed and babbled meaningless nothingnesses and crawled under the chair and smiled and kissed you and upset your ink (not that was the other fellow—God bless him). His brain was in a whirl. He couldn't think, he couldn't think, he couldn't move, he daren't stay still. He was conscious but he felt faint. He wanted to cry but couldn't. He felt stifled, he couldn't breathe, he couldn't sit down, he was unable to stand up. He tried to peep through the chinks of the door as to what was happening in the next room but the curtains were drawn—damn them—and he couldn't see. He put his ear to the door to hear the breathing of one for which he thought he could lay down his own life but the bed of the child was far away in the other corner away from the door. He walked up and down, up and down. He did not know what to do. He fell on his knees to pray but he did not know what to say and how to say it. He only knew, he suddenly realised that he knew nothing, nothing, nothing. In the agony of the moment he twisted the handle of the door and thank God, it turned. With eyes cast and almost mechanical steps he walked into the bedroom and just saw that his wife was sitting in a chair next to baby's bed, sitting there as one carved of stone—without life and hardly breathing. He never raised his eyes and asked "What is the temperature?" She got up from the chair and also without looking up whispered, "One hundred and six." He bent down to look at the chubby face, the one that used to make such goo-goo eyes at him and whose two dimples he used to play with so often—now alas! wan and lifeless. The child took one long drawn breath, almost a sigh, turned its eyes to one side and breathed no more. With one anguished piercing cry of "My baby", she fell on the death-bed or her child and crumpled up like a wounded butterfly.

He bent down and reverently and gently and tenderly picked up the bleeding, broken and forlorn motherhood and with a soothing hand swept the hair from her forehead and laid a gentle kiss between the eyebrows.

Nature had played and won the trick with her Ace of Trumps. Perhaps they realised only then that they had been fooled and that they both were mistaken.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She: "Why don't you think Ethel will make a hasty marriage?"

He: "It takes her half an hour to put on her hat."

HE was charged with striking a woman in a bus, and the magistrate asked him what excuse he could offer.

"We, sir, it was like this," replied the culprit. "She got in the bus and sat down. Then she opened her bag took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, and took out a penny. Then she noticed the conductor was going upstairs, so she opened her bag, took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, put in her penny, closed her purse, opened her bag, put in her purse and closed her bag. Then she saw the conductor coming down the stairs so she opened her bag, took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, took out a penny, and closed her—"

The magistrate could bear it no longer.

"Stop!" he cried, "you'll drive me crazy!"

"That's just what happened to me, sir," said the man.

* * *

THE Ruridecanal Conference was at lunch, and a discussion had arisen as to the duties of the laity in country parishes.

"The activities of the laywoman," said an authoritative voice, "must be definitely organized."

"What is a laywoman, precisely?" someone asked.

The Rural Dean's sixteen-year-old daughter, breaking a long and brilliant silence: "A hen!"

* * *

"I AM sorry you are leaving us, Jane," said Mrs. Browne, "but, of course if you are going to better yourself, I——"

"Oh, no, ma'am," replied the maid. "I'm going to be married."

IT was guest night in the mess, and the Irish colonel was telling an existing story of an encounter with a wounded elephant which charged at him and bore him to the ground.

At the critical moment an orderly entered to say the colonel was wanted on the telephone.

He was absent for some minutes, and on his return had forgotten which of his favourite stories he had been telling.

"What happened, colonel?" asked one of the guests. "You were telling us of your dangerous situation."

"Oh I kissed her," said the colonel airily. 'She simply couldn't resist me, and we dined together that evening. Her husband never knew."

* * *

A MOTORIST was proceeding along one of the main roads of a small town in Staffordshire when the driver of a coal cart in front suddenly turned to his right down a side street.

After narrowly avoiding a collision the motorist demanded to know why the coalman didn't put out his arm to indicate which way he was going.

'Don't talk so daft," he replied. "I always go down that street."

* * *

PROSPECTIVE Maid: "Thirteen children! I'm afraid the place won't suit me."

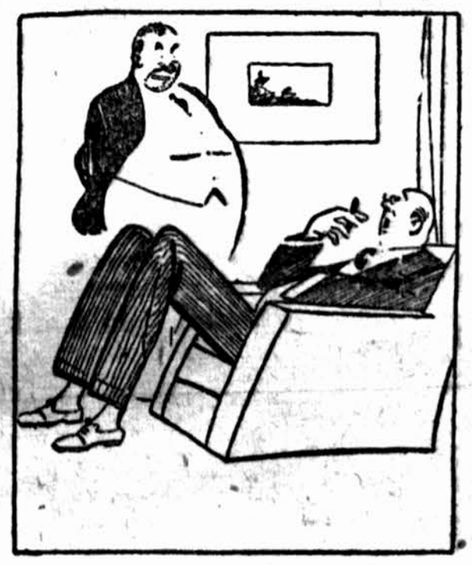
Mistress: "Don't be so superstitious.

* * *

"These are hard times for actors laddie," remarked the veteran.

"They are indeed," agreed the younger man. "I must say you're looking very seedy."

"Seedy!" exclaimed the veteran. "I'm so seedy I tremble every time I pass a canary!"



Fat man: I knew my boy would make them open their mouths when he got to town."

Thin man: "Oh! How's he doing that?"

Fat man: "He's set up as a dentist."

Magistrate: "Didn't I Say I wished never to see you here again?"

Delinquent: "Yes, sir, but the constable wouldn't believe me."

HITLER, Goering and Ribbentrop went for a walk in the country, and presently came to a cave inhabited by a family of skunks.

"Let's go in one by one, and test our powers of resistance," said Hitler. "Let's see who can stay in that atmosphere longest".

Goering went in, and stayed a minute.

Then Ribbentrop went in, and stayed two minutes.

Then Hitler went in ..... and out rushed the skunks!

* * *

A TOURIST in Ireland came upon two men rolling in the road. The man on top was pummelling the other within an inch of his life. The traveller looked on for a moment in silence, then intervened.

'I say, it's an infernal shame to strike a man when he's down."

"Faith, if yez knew all the trouble I had geetin' him down, yez wouldn't be talkin' like that," came the intermittent reply.

* * *

THE sergeant raged as his squad of recruits turned left when they should have turned right and vice versa. Private Higgins was the greatest offender, and the sergeant, going up to him, bawled in his ear:

"Haven't you ever drilled before in your life "

"Yes, s[illegible]ant," replied Higgins. "I once drilled for three years."

"Oh indeed . . . and where " snapped the sergeant.

"In a quarry," grinned Higgins.

* * *

SAID the vicar's wife: "I hear that you won a vacuum cleaner in the raffle, Mrs. Potts."

"Yes, ma'an," replied Mrs. Potts, "but it's of no use to me. I ain't got a vacuum."

THE ministers were comparing notes.

"I have three hundred and odd members in my congregation," said one.

"I have over four hundred, all odd," replied the other.

* * *

"I SAY, Joe, your girl looked wonderful in that religious gown she was wearing last night,"

"What do you mean, 'religious gown'?"

"Oh, you know; sort of Lo and Behold."

* * *

A SET of artificial teeth has been unearthed on a football ground near Glasgow Search is now being made for the rest of the referee.

* * *

THE young bride was extrolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

George is the most generous man in the world", she decared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."

* * *

A MILLIONAIRE confessed recently that he is not interested in money. That is just what sonny says of the pudding, after his fourth helping.

* * *

THE Mayor had consented, with a number of his colleagues, to attend an important temperance gathering. They were rather late, and the chairman of the meeting, with the object of marking time, announced that they would sing the hymn, "Hold the fort, for I am coming".

The civic procession, headed by the Mayor, entered the hall just as the audience were singing: "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on."

* * *

A GERMAN scientist is planning an attempt to fly sixteen miles up into the stratosphere. It is possible that Germany is anxious to know if the clouds have any silver linings now-a-days.

* * *

EARTH flew in all directions as the crimson-faced, would-be golfer attempted to strike the ball.

"My word," he blurted to his caddie, "the worms will think there's an earthquake."

"I don't know," replied the caddie. "These worms round here are crafty. I'll bet most of them are hiding under the ball for safety."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Indians now in London are doing their bit in the various auxiliary services that fight the "Blitz".

Writing in the Leftwing "Tribune", Barbara Ainsworth, who runs the canteen in an Air Raid shelter, recounts the following experience:—

I noticed a fireman standing at the counter looking particularly grimy. I said jocularly, "My goodness! You are black, aren't you?" He answered, "Don't worry, they only send us out at night." I looked up quickly and saw that he was an Indian. Hell, what a bloomer—it seemed silly to apologise.

Now you might think the important thing in this incident is the lady's remark, "It seemed silly to apologise"—to an Indian! But to us it seems much more important is the Indian volunteer fireman's remark, "They only send us out at night."

Can it be true that an Indian can't be allowed even to put out a Blitz fire in London in the day time?

Hitler's bombs have shattered many British institutions, uprooted many old British traditions, but the Colour Bar remains intact.

★

2 Millions For A Princess!

We reproduce the following from the correspondence columns of "News Review" of London:—

According to an American report, the Nazis are demanding a ransom of £2,000,000 in gold for the Maharanee of Kapurthala, now in a concentration camp in Occupied France.

Her husband, who escaped to England when France capitulated, is willing to pay the sum demanded, but the British Government is opposed to his doing so.

If any release is to be arranged, surely it can be on the basis of a "swap", offering a Nazi non-combatant in exchange for this Indian princess.

Thus comments the editor of "News Review":—

Is Reader Thom suggesting that any Hun prisoner held captive in Britain is worth a couple of millions sterling?

Strange that we in India have heard practically nothing about the Princess in concentration camp. Can some reader throw some light on the circumstances of the Maharanee's detention in Occupied France?

★

Rare!

Members of the Silverfish Club who are really book—worms.

Members of the Cricket Club who really play cricket.

Members of the Radio Club who really know something about radios.

Members of Yacht Club who really go yachting.

Members of the Turf Club who are really judges of horse-flesh.

Members of the Byculla Club who really live in Byculla.

★

A Shout In Time . . .

"Super," the Hindustan Times columnist writes:—

Plain talk leads nowhere. Hitler according to Nevile Henderson, is a master of non-palm talk. His method used to be to send for Henderson, put him in a chair and shout. By the time he had done about an hour or so of concentrated shouting, the visitor was, nervously at least, beaten to a frazzle. A shout in time saves nine (statements.) This is what Indian politicians have not yet realized. Lloyd George, during the last war, used to summon all the smug profiteering manufacturers shout at them, and send them home shivering. People who do not shout get nowhere. In the days of the Versailles Conferences, Clemenceau would shout at Wilson from meeting to meeting and in between. He used to call the American President names behind his back and a time arrived which the two statesmen ceased to be on speaking terms. Wilson presented an "akhand" front of icy coldness and dignity. Clemenceau won. Wilson lost."

To which we may add in disagreement that some of our local politicians can and do shout a lot but it has not got them even as far as Viceroy's expanded Council!

★

The Press Kicks Back!

But we commend the further remarks of Confrere "Super":—

"Take the example of Sir Chhotu Ram. He never misses a single opportunity to shout. He shouts at everyone, his audience, his opponents and the Press, and he is eminently successful. His very last achievement against the Press was to call it "asses". The ass is a very patient animal. It has very generous instincts and suffers fools gladly. It does not snarl, nor whine, nor cringe, nor slobber. When very cruelly used, it delivers a very effective kick and in joy it sedately brays. The Press, too has all these qualities. And the Press, like the gentle ass, when too much put upon by little tykes, may kick, and put faces out of joint.

Thanks, brother! Heres wishing more power to your—Kick!

★

Next To Godliness

If cleanliness, as the old adage says, is next to godliness, our Indian cities are reverting to pagan godlessness.

This is what Mr. B. N. Ray Chowdhury had to say about Calcutta in a broadcast talk:—

It is all so very romantic to look up and gaze at the Indian sky over the city of Calcutta We have a canopy of diaphanous blue, an Orion that flashes brighter than a diamond of the first water, a most overpoweringly sensuous moon. But once you look down at, the streets, pavements and walls of the city your romance vanishes. Apart from the coating of dust and footprints of men and stray cattle there are a million vile spotmarks of expectorated betel, which not only disfigure the city, but subject the entire population to the most dangerous infections imaginable.

★

'Urbs Prima'—Our Foot!

And what he says of Calcutta is equally—if not more—true of Bombay.

Not to speak of our unspeakable slums and chawls, even the so-called high-class areas of Bombay city are dotted with most hideous eye-sores.

Take a walk, as we have to do several times on a working day, from Elphinstone Circle to Flora Fountain and, within a furlong, you will have to (1) jump over sleeping vagrants, (2) encounter several beggars, cripples and lepers, (3) run the risk of upsetting the 'kitchens' and the 'dining tables' of sweeper families, and (4) to close your nostrils as you pass certain smelly spots which—let us not be circumspect about it—manifestly are being used as open-air urinals!

And all this on a road lined, on both sides, with big business buildings, restaurants and a fashionable church!

In this case, extreme uncleanliness abounds literally next door to the abode of godliness!

Can't someone do something about it?

LEELA CHITNIS
Star turns Scenarist.

Star As Scenarist

In the midst of the ballyhoo about "Kanchan", the really important fact about the picture seems to have missed public attention altogether.

It is one of the very few films the story of which has been written by the star.

Male film stars there have been who combined acting and script-writing—Noel Coward, Charlie Chaplin, and Orson Welles, to mention three outstanding ones.

But we believe Leela Chitnis is the first female star in the world to have scripted her own film.

Congrats—and also a legitimate complaint on behalf of the writing fraternity. How can the mere male hope to successfully compete with this unfair combination of glamour and talent?

Anyway, let us hope some of our more dashing screen writers will retaliate by exchanging their borrowed pencils for pencilled eyebrows and their ink-pots for pots of grease paint!

★

Definitions

SILVERFISH—A new species of worm with an alleged appetite for books. Emphasis on Silver—lots and lots of it!

"SOCIETY"—A collection of well-fed men and self-starved women (dieting to keep their weight down!) who can spill an aperetif but cannot spell it, literate enough to read race tips and gossip columns but nothing more, who are familiar with only two kinds of books—their account books and the betting books on the race course!—, who can dance the Conga and even pretend to enjoy it but naively ask whether "Kathakali" is a dance or a disease.

SOPHISTICATED—Sophist—and not much educated! If a man, must be able to wear a mask of supreme boredom; if a woman, she must wear not even that!

SOUP—Soap water, slightly warm. As served in some of our local restaurants, it is not even slightly warm.

SOVIET—Enemy Neutral, Friend of Democracies, Friend of the Enemy, Enemy of the Enemy, Ally of Democracies,.....What next?

★

The Last Laugh

The soapbox orator found many things to criticise.

"And what do we do?" he cried. "We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts, and leaves but ashes in our empty hands!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YOU DON'T SEEM TO FOLLOW ME ON THAT NEW STEP OF MINE!
AW, THE ONLY PERSON WHO COULD FOLLOW YOU ON A DANCE FLOOR IS A DETECTIVE!
GLADYS PARKER
12-23

Menaka Brings Kalidasa On Dance Stage

BALLETISED VERSION OF "MALAVIKAGNIMITRAM"

Agnimitra asks his Vidusaka to arrange a meeting between him and Malavika.

Hand-maidens dancing before King and Queen.

Malavika practises with her Master Ganadasa for the dance competition.

Malavika dancing the "Chalikam" before the King and his Court.

The meeting of Malavika and King Agnimitra in the Queen's garden.

The King is fascinated by Malavika.

The Queen Dharini blesses the union of King Agnimitra and Malavika.

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